FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LX.—NO. 77. WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9.309

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

Port Almanac—June 19.

Sun Rises	4.42 A M
Sun Sets	7.19 P M
Day's Length	14 h 39 m
High Water at Southport	11 05 A M
High Water at Wilmington	12.45 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., June 19.

Meteorological data for yesterday: Temperature: 8 a. m., 79°; 8 p. m., 72°; maximum, 93°; minimum, 69°; mean, 80°. Rainfall for the day, .36; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, 3.41.

Weather conditions for twelve hours ended at 8 p. m. June 18th, furnished by the Weather Bureau office:

The barometer has risen over the eastern and fallen over the southern and western portions of the country. Local rains or thunder storms occurred generally from Florida north to the lakes. It is cooler along the coast and over the upper lakes, and warmer over the interior.

Conditions indicate generally fair, warm weather during the ensuing 36 hours for this locality, with only a possibility of local thunder showers to-morrow afternoon.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Fair, warm weather prevailed generally in the interior of the cotton belt. Over the Gulf and Southeast Atlantic coast States local showers or thunder storms were generally reported. Heavy rainfalls reported from Mobile, Ala., 1.04, and Lake, Miss., 1.60 inches.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 17.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 2.7 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, fair, except local thunder storms near the coast; warmer; easterly winds becoming variable.

OUTLINES.

The Senate engaged in a political discussion over the Tariff bill yesterday. —— A severe wind storm passed over Fayetteville yesterday afternoon. —— Francis Winslow was elected commander of the N. C. battalion Naval Reserves at the election held yesterday in Newbern. —— The trial of officers of the American Tobacco Company for conspiracy under the anti-trust laws of New York, was resumed yesterday in New York city. —— Dun's review of trade says there is evidence of gradually enlarging business in every important department; general progress and a continuing large distribution through retail trade. —— Four boys were killed and five persons seriously injured by a tornado in Nebraska. —— A cyclone in Iowa caused damage to property; at *Asnieres*, three persons were killed and twenty seriously injured. —— At a secret meeting of cotton oil men in Chattanooga the question of prices and production and a quasi trust were discussed. —— Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate committee, says no effort will be made to press final consideration of the Hawaiian treaty at the present session of Congress. —— A cyclone near Paris, France, and violent hail and rain storms in Spain caused much damage. —— A duty of $1 75 per pound on wrapper tobacco has been agreed upon by Republican Senators in charge of the Tariff bill. —— A cyclone at Durham wrecked the Baptist church and demolished other buildings. —— New York markets: Money on call was easy at 1@1¼ per cent.; last loan at 1 and closed offered at 1 per cent.; cotton firm—middling 7⅞c; flour was quiet and unchanged; wheat—spot quiet; No. 1 Northern New York 77c afloat; corn—spot firm; No. 2 29½c at elevator and 30½c afloat; rosin was quiet—strained common to good $1.72½@1.75; spirits turpentine quiet at 27½@28c.

Ex Queen Lil objects to the ratification of the annexation treaty. It doesn't provide any pension for her.

It turns out that Barney Barnato had about as many relatives as most rich men, and had more wives than he was lawfully entitled to.

According to some of the Northern papers Broker Chapman is now reaping the benefit of the free "next to reading matter" advertising he got.

A Kentucky Judge drank half a pint of gasoline in mistake for water. The average Kentuckian is not supposed to be much of a judge of water.

An Arkansas woman who tried in vain to collect a debt from an old fellow who owed her, wreaked vengeance by marrying him. It is hard to get ahead of some women.

Between 1886 and 1896 the expenses of running the city of Philadelphia have increased from $3,488,000 to $22,500,000, which isn't bad for a nice, quiet, buzy like Philadelphia.

There is a good deal of mixture, off color, &c., in Hawaii, of course, but we had a good deal of these before, and we think with the schooling we have had we could manage the annexed stock.

According to statistics there were in this country last year 10,652 murders, and only 122 legal executions. The small number of legal executions is largely responsible for the large number of murders.

Archibald Tears, of a N. Y. town, concluded he would scare a farmer by holding him up on the road and personating the devil. But the farmer who wasn't in a scare mood jumped on him and walloped the devil out of him. Some men never do enjoy a joke.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

They have a new kind of assessor in one of the Chicago districts. He does the estimating of the value of property himself and is making nearly all the property owners in the district rich. One grocery man who had been paying tax on $15,000 finds himself worth $250,000 and others in proportion. If any of Wash Hesing's property is in that district he may yet be happy. But he has quit running for Mayor, and he may possibly worry along with the *status quo* without the assistance of that assessor.

Cecil Rhodes made a narrow escape from being burned to death in his house at Kimberly. A fire broke out in his bed room, where he was found sleeping soundly by the policeman who discovered the fire. It would be somewhat remarkable if he should perish by fire, while his associate Barnato perished by water.

The profits of the Sugar Trust from the Senate bill are estimated all the way from $20,000,000 to $31,000,000. The latter is Senator Lindsay's estimate. The Sugar Trust is about the only right good authority on the subject and, it will not tell. But it isn't doing the howling just now.

The champion long distance tramp so far reported is one Kaus Von Ringartner, August 24th, 1894, he left Riga, Russia, on foot to cross Asia. He arrived at San Francisco the other day, having covered 10,500 miles in his promenading. He pays his own expenses and writes for several Russian papers.

The meanest man in Illinois lives in Chicago. He hypnotizes his wife twice a week, and while she is running the lawn mower in the front yard, he sneaks off on his bicycle and scorches till he gets tired. That fellow is in a fair way of scorching some of these days when there will not be any fun in it.

The New York State capitol is a daisy money absorber. When the bill passed in 1865 for its erection it was stipulated that it was to cost $4,000,000, but to this time it has cost $21,545,888, and it is estimated that by the time it is completed it will cost close on to $30,000,000.

A Boston paper asks, "Are men marrying less?" Some are marrying less than they were and some not at all.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. L. GORE—Lemons.
NOTICE—Half holiday.
GREENSBORO Female College
STR. WILMINGTON—Schedule.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED—Position.

Hemenway School House to be Re-built.

The school committee of District No 1 yesterday let the contract for building the school house, to take the place of the old Hemenway, to Mr. Jas. F. Post. The new school house will be built on the site of the Hemenway building, and will be exactly like the old building, with the exception of being fitted with all the modern improvements. Work on the new building will commence Monday, and be finished by the first of October next, or the contractor will have to pay a forfeit of $25 for each day the building remains unfinished after the time specified.

Blackfish Excursion

The steam tug *Marion* returned yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock from the Rocks and the Blackfish grounds, with about forty jubilant fishermen on board. The participants in the fishing frolic reported fine sport and a large catch, the aggregate of which amounted to 2,609 fish. Among the party were those well-known anglers, Messrs. Walter H. Yopp, Chas. M. Harriss, R. H. Pickett, George Hewlett and N. Paul.

Oyster Patrol Boat Lilly.

Newbern *Journal*, 18th: Lieut. Commanding Newbern Division Reserves, R. S. Primrose, has received authority from the Governor to bring the oyster patrol boat *Lilly*, now at Washington, N. C., to Newbern, to be used by the division here.

Special Inspector of Customs.

The Richmond, Va., *Dispatch* says: "Mr. Robert C. Ould, who has been a special inspector of the Customs Department in the Richmond district for some time, has been transferred to a new field in North Carolina, with headquarters in Wilmington."

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents. tf

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. Ed. Sanders, of Latta, S. C., was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. C. D. Osborn, of Oxford, was registered here yesterday.

— Mr. F. P. Sidbury, of Ashton, was observed on our streets yesterday.

— Mr. T. B. Cranford, of Winston, was among last evening's arrivals.

— Mr. F. Gardner, registering from North Carolina, was here yesterday.

— Bruce Williams, Esq., of Burgaw, was in the city yesterday on business.

— Mr. Edward Gerock, of Newbern, was here yesterday on his way home.

— Messrs. J. B. and P. W. Smith, of Mullins, S. C., were with yesterday's excursionists.

— Mr. A. A. Dollar, of Bingham, S. C., was among the excursionists in the city yesterday.

— Mr. A. J. McLeod, of Rowland, was among the registrations at the Seaboard Hotel yesterday.

— Mr. J. F. Rogers, of Fair Bluff, came up to the city yesterday with the excursion party from the South.

— Messrs. J. O. Gasque, J. T. Lilly and W. W. McKerall, of Marion, S. C., were among the excursionists yesterday.

— Mr. Archibald Johnson, editor of *Charity and Children*, the organ of the Thomasville Baptist Orphanage, was among yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Among the cottagers who have lately moved down to Ocean View beach for the season are Mr. E. J. Powers and family and Mr. L. Bleuthenthall and family.

— Mr. Sol. Bear and family are now snugly ensconced in their beautiful Summer home, "Breezeland" cottage, at Ocean View. It may be doubted if a more pleasant seaside retreat is to be found on the Atlantic coast.

— Some of the Rowland party on the excursion from the South yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Townsend, Miss Marie Hamer, T. F. Morrow, J. C. Oliver, P. A. McCormac, Frank Williams, W. W. McCormac, Arch. McGirt, D. A. McPhail, W. W. Webster, D. F. McCormic, Geo. McNeill and W. A. McNeill.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—7 casks spirits turpentine, 10 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—33 casks spirits turpentine, 24 bbls rosin, 23 bbls tar, 46 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—44 casks spirits turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—23 casks spirits turpentine, 108 bbls rosin, 1 bbl tar.

Steamer A. P. Hurt—47 casks spirits turpentine, 108 bbls rosin, 4 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Newbern & Norfolk R. R.—35 bales cotton, 42 casks spirits turpentine, 107 bbls rosin, 28 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 35 bales; spirits turpentine, 195 casks; rosin, 347 bbls; tar, 24 bbls; crude turpentine, 88 bbls.

Greensboro Female College.

Readers of the STAR will note this morning the advertisement of the Greensboro Female College. This is one of the oldest institutions in the State and has throughout its course maintained a standard of excellence both in curriculum and religious environment that has greatly endeared it to the large and growing denomination that it represents.

The higher education of woman is a much discussed subject just at present, and justly so. The benefits arising from the agitation of the question will doubtless, if excellence and standing be taken into account, be felt very largely by the Female College at Greensboro.

The fifty-second annual session of the college opens Wednesday, September 8th. All necessary information can be had of President Dred Peacock.

Excursion from the South.

A very large excursion came in over the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad. The excursion train, consisting of eleven cars and a baggage car, arrrived in the city at 11.30 o'clock and left soon after for Ocean View.

There were between 750 and 800 of the excursionists from the Palmetto State. Quite a number of towns were largely represented, but there were particularly large numbers from Latta, Marion and Dillon, and also from Rowland, this State. The excursionists left last night at 8 o'clock.

W. L. I. Armory.

For the last week the company's assembly room in the handsome Wilmington Light Infantry armory has been undergoing extensive improvement, and has been carpeted and fitted up with new chairs, etc. To add to the many enjoyments now afforded to the members of the company, a magnificent piano was placed in the armory on last Tuesday.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

BASE BALL.

The National League—Result of Yesterday's Games and Other Interesting Features.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Baltimore, 11; Pittsburg, 9.
New York, 5; Cleveland, 0.
Washington, 8; Louisville, 8.
St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston-Chicago—rain.

WHERE THEY PLAY TO DAY.

Chicago at Boston.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	33	9	.785
Boston	33	12	.727
Cincinnati	27	16	.627
New York	24	17	.585
Cleveland	23	22	.511
Philadelphia	24	23	.510
Brooklyn	22	22	.500
Pittsburg	20	23	.441
Washington	16	26	.380
Chicago	17	28	.377
Louisville	16	28	.363
St. Louis	9	42	.176

The Giants have certainly been on the warpath for the last two games, much to the sorrow and detriment of the Indians.

Corbett pitched for the Orioles yesterday, and Hawley for Pittsburg. Neither of the manipulators of the horseskin were invincible.

Oh, what a surprise! The Browns beat the Phillies.

Washington yesterday moved up above both Louisville and Chicago.

Deputy Sheriff Jimmy Murray.

Deputy Sheriff Jimmy Murray, of Ocean View, made his first arrest, acting in his new capacity, yesterday.

For two or three days past Arthur Dudley, colored, had been acting disorderly on the Beach, much to the regret of Deputy Murray, who was put to the painful necessity of trying to correct him, and point out the path of the righteous. Dudley was blind to the entreaties of Deputy Murray, and continued his disorderly methods. It was then that Deputy Murray ordered Dudley to leave the pavilion, the scene of the disturbance. Dudley openly defied Deputy Murray, but was put to flight a few minutes later by "the enemy," and although Dudley had about five yards handicap, Deputy Murray proved the fastest sprinter, and after about a mile and a half run succeeded in overhauling Dudley, who seemed to be considerable downcast over the victory; but Deputy Murray, on the other hand, was so elated over his triumph that, after several urgent and vigorous invitations, he induced Dudley to accompany him to this city, where Deputy Murray registered his guest at the Hotel De Dismal (called by a misguided few the jail.)

Dudley has entered protest as to the race on account of the unfavorable condition of the track and the heavy rain that was in progress during the run. Justice Bunting will to-day at noon "pick the winner."

TAMMANY HALL

Will Celebrate Its One Hundred and Twenty-first Anniversary July 4th.

The STAR has received an invitation to participate with Tammany Hall in its one hundred and twenty-first celebration of the Fourth of July, the birthday of our glorious republic.

In the preparatory remarks the following words are used:

"This Order, organized in the same year that witnessed the adoption of our present Federal Constitution, has participated in all the great events that have marked the history of our country for more than one hundred years, and has been recognized during that period as the protector of the rights of the people and the defender of the Constitution. It has been found active in every effort to advance the cause of Democracy, and has numbered amongst its members the most illustrious names in the annals of our statesmanship. Respected for its public services, venerable for its years, our Society stands to day almost the only survivor of a century ago, strong in the confidence of the people, and ready as always during its history to do battle in defence of their rights."

Ancient Essenic Order.

Oriana Senate No. 818 of Knights of the Ancient Essenic Order, met in regular session last night. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Excellent Senator—W. F. Robertson.
Senior Seneschal—J. A. Fore.
Junior Seneschal—W. E. Peterson.
Sarcedos—S. Jewett.
Surgeon—Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy.
Assistant Surgeon—Dr. F. H. Russell.
Secretary—H. B Jewett.
Treasurer—W. A. Willson, Jr.
Senior Vigilante—Ed. T. Huggins.
Junior Vigilante—J. D. Bellamy, Jr., Ir.
Warden—Thos. McDonald.
Orator—B. F. Keith, Jr.

The office of orator is a new one in the order, but it would seem to be quite the popular thing to have such an office and Mr. Keith will fill it acceptably.

Honors Awarded a Young Lady of Wilmington.

Miss Male O'Connor, daughter of Major D. O'Connor, is among the graduates of the Georgetown Visitation Convent. At the commencement exercises on Wednesday last she was awarded the medal for science given by Mrs. Katharine Moran Hendrie, of Detroit, and she also received premiums in intellectual philosophy, civil government, belles lettres Christian doctrine, ancient and modern elocution and music. The Washington *Post* says in its report of the commencement, that a solo by Miss O'Connor was in excellent voice.

The fine record made by this Wilmington young lady, is a matter of pride to her parents and friends.

— Dr. H. B. Battle, until recently State chemist and director of the experiment station, was among yesterday's hotel registrations.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— South Carolina names took up a good proportion of the pages in the hotel registers yesterday.

— Tax Lister T. O. Bunting and his assistants are still kept busy listing taxes. Only about ten days remain before closing time.

— Marimon Moore, colored, will be tried by Justice Fowler this morning at 10 o'clock for assault and battery upon Luther Telfair, also colored.

— There was a sudden fall in the temperature accompanying the storm of yesterday afternoon. The mercury dropped from 91 degrees to 69 within ten minutes.

— There was a small sized storm at Ocean View Beach yesterday afternoon, accompanied by thunder and lightning, but no damage was done further than the blowing down of some signs.

— Lieutenant Commander Geo. L. Morton, of the North Carolina Battalion, and Lieutenant Harry McIlhenny, of the Wilmington Division, Naval Reserves, left yesterday for Newbern, to attend the meeting held in that city.

— The excursion to Carolina Beach, given yesterday by the Oriental Pleasure Club, was well attended, and thoroughly enjoyed by all. The trip to the Beach last night by moonlight was another pleasant feature of the excursion.

— The delegates from the four Knights of Pythias Lodges—Stonewall, Jefferson, Clarendon and Germania—returned yesterday from Charlotte, where they represented their respective lodges in the sessions of the Grand Lodge. Those who returned were Col. W. J. Woodward, Col. Walker Taylor and Messrs. Washington Catlett, T. D. Meares, Jas. M. McGowan, H. Dale, E. G. Parmele and John Haar.

Adjudged Insane.

John Cole, colored, was adjudged insane yesterday by a commission *de lunatico inquirendo*, consisting of Dr. J. C. Shepard and Justices R. H. Bunting and Jno. J. Fowler. He was ordered sent to the colored insane asylum at Goldsboro. Cole, at the time of the investigation, was in jail awaiting trial at the next term of the Criminal Court for stealing a number of barrels. Cole is also the boy who was convicted at the past term of the Criminal Court for assault and battery with a deadly weapon, but was let off upon a payment of a small fine and costs.

FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Convention and Tournament to Be Held in Fayetteville, August 3rd, 4th and 5th.

Citizens of Fayetteville are making every preparation for the reception and entertainment of the State Firemen's Association in that city in August next. In a note to the STAR, Mr. JAS. D. McNeill, President of the Association, says:

Please announce in your columns that at a public meeting of the citizens the date for the annual tournament and convention of the State Firemen's Association was fixed for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 3rd, 4th and 5th, instead of one week later, as first intended. Every assurance of financial support was given and the event will be one of the best ever held. The list of prizes will shortly be announced. It is my intention to give "the boys" the best time that they have ever had—dispensary or no dispensary.

Yours, JAS. D. MCNEILL,
Chief Fayetteville Fire Department.

ADVERTISEMENTS

In the Newspap rs Take the Place of Circulars and Posters—The "Slap-dash" Idea Has Been Abandoned.

[*Philadelphia Times*]

A very noticeable thing in this and other cities is the decline and almost complete annihilation of circular and poster advertising. It has practically ceased in the West. People do not look at the glaring things on the walls and board fences, will not accept the printed "dodgers" thrust at them on the street, and as a rule refuse to look at the printed or engraved circulars sent through the mails. The only announcements that seem to hold their own and retain popular favor are those magazines and newspapers, especially of the higher grade, that enter households. Even in this the old "slap-dash" idea has been abandoned and they are so thorough and made so entertaining that they are read almost as extensively as the news columns.

NAVAL RESERVES.

Francis Winslow Elected Commander of the N. C. Battalion.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

ATLANTIC HOTEL, MOREHEAD CITY, N. C., June 18.—At the meeting of officers of the N. C. battalion Naval Reserves, held to-day in Newbern, there were no candidates for commander, but the sentiment was to elect Francis Winslow, both for his efficiency and also as a vindication of his course. He was nominated by Kinston and the nomination seconded by Wilmington. Lieut. Commander Geo. L. Morton was nominated by Newbern and seconded by Elizabeth City. The result was six votes for Francis Winslow and five for Lieut. Commander Morton, and Mr. Winslow was declared elected.

Mr. Winslow is not in the State, but his friends claim he will decline the position.

The cruise of the Reserves will be definitely decided upon next week, with the prospect of its being through the sounds on the steamer Lilly.

SEVERE WIND STORM

Passed Over Fayetteville Yesterday Afternoon—Trees and Telegraph Wires Blown Down.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 18.—A severe wind storm passed over this city at 4 30 this afternoon. Some large trees were blown down and telegraph and telephone wires are down in every direction. No other damage.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not? Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TREASURER WORTH'S ARRANGEMENTS TO PAY STATE BOUNTY.

Penitentiary Farms—Crops in Splendid Condition—Shell Rock Sold to Wilmington and Goldsboro—Agricultural Board Adjourned.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., June 18.

Treasurer Worth has made arrangements with the trustees of the educational fund for the loan of $50,000, with which to pay the public school bounty of the different townships, which vote to tax themselves for the public schools.

Treasurer Worth received a letter from R. R. Davis, of Bessemer City, this morning stating that the commissioners in his township had ordered an election to vote on the school tax. He wanted to know if the State would be able to pay its proportional part as prescribed by a legislative act. The Treasurer replied that provision had been made to pay the school tax bounty to the extent of $50,000.

Superintendent Jno. R. Smith returned this morning from a tour of inspection to all the State farms. He says that the crops are in splendid condition. Corn, he says, is late, but is in very good condition. He hopes to have a full crop, having passed the dangerous freshet period.

Mr. Smith has just made arrangements to dispose of all the shell rock in sight at the Castle Hayne farm. Two hundred car loads have been sold to Goldsboro, and Wilmington has contracted to take all that remains. The shell rock makes an excellent pavement. It will probably be used in paving the streets about the Capitol.

J. V. Waller has not resigned as a trustee of the A & M. College Board of Trustees, as has been erroneously announced.

The Agricultural Board met again this morning and after being in session a few minutes—a sufficient length of time to draw per diem—they adjourned. Before doing so, a member of the Board, Senator Shore, had his son elected usher in the museum. He succeeds Joe Physioc.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

Judge McIver grants the Southern Law Book Exchange, of this city, a temporary injunction restraining Secretary of State Thompson and the book firm of A. Williams & Co. from entering into an agreement for the exclusive sale of the Supreme Court Reports. Hearing for a permanent injunction has been set for July 5th, before Judge Robinson, at Goldsboro. Williams & Co. heretofore have had exclusive sale of the court reports. W. C. Douglass is counsel for the Book Exchange.

The Churches.

Grace Methodist E. Church, South, northeast corner of Grace and Fourth streets, Rev. R. A. Willis, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 8.15 p. m. Sunday school at 4.30 p. m. Experience meeting at 10 a. m. in the lecture room. Weekly Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Strangers and visitors are cordially invited to attend these services.

Fifth Street M. E. Church South, situated on Fifth street, between Nun and Church, Rev. W. L. Cunninggim, Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 a. m and 8.15 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday School at 3 30 p. m. Class meeting from 7.00 to 7.15 p. m. The public cordially invited to all services.

Market Street M. E. Church, next to corner Ninth and Market streets, Rev. T. H. Sutton, pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Class meeting at 9 30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night at 7.30 p. m.

Rev. W. N. Dixon, of Monroe, will preach at the First Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning at the 11 o'clock service. There will be no afternoon service Sunday School at 4 30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Dixon will preach at Immanuel Church Sunday night.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, corner Fourth and Campbell streets, Rev. Alex D. McClure, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a. m and 8 00 p. m. Sabbath School at 4 00 p. m. Prayer meeting and lecture Wednesday at 8.00 p m. The public cordially invited. Seats free.

South Side Baptist Church, corner Fifth and Wooster streets; Rev. J. B. Harrell, Pastor. Services Sunday at 11 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School at 3.30 p m. Weekly Prayer Meeting Wednesday night at 7.30.

Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Sixth and Queen streets. There will be the usual services on Sunday at 11 a m and 8 p m.

The regular service of the Seamen's Bethel will be conducted to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, by Rev. A. D. McClure. Seamen and rivermen specially invited. All welcome.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Half Holiday.

WE WILL CLOSE OUR STORE TO-DAY, and each succeeding Saturday till September 1st, at 1 o'clock p. m.

je 19 1t A. D. BROWN, JOHNSON & FORE.

Wanted, Wanted,

TO SELL LARGE LOT OF WATER GROUND Virginia Meal. We are receiving these goods in large quantities daily.

R. R. STONE & CO., Wholesale Grocers, No. 7 South Water St.
je 5 D&W tf

The University.

47 TEACHERS, 413 STUDENTS, (SUMMER School 159), total 549, Board $8.00 a month, three Brief Courses, three Full Courses, Law and Medical Schools and School of Pharmacy. Graduate Courses open to Women. Summer School for Teachers, Scholarships and Loans for the Needy.

Address, PRESIDENT ALDERMAN, Chapel Hill, N. C.
je 8 tf

Lemons, Lemons.

25 Boxes Lemons.
350 Boxes Lump, Package and Celluloid Starch.
100,000 pounds Hoop Iron.
40,000 pounds Wheat Bran,
and other goods usually carried by a Wholesale Grocer. Anxious to sell. Ask for prices.

D. L. GORE, Wholesale Grocer, Wilmington, N. C.
je 19 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

STOVES AND RANGES,

OIL STOVES,

Gasolene Stoves.

In fact anything you want for the kitchen.

I am adding the above line to my complete stock of

HARDWARE, TINWARE AND **Agricultural Implements**

and will carry a line second to none in quality, at the very lowest prices. Have secured the services of J. L. Breckenridge with special reference to this line, and can offer you the benefit of his several years experience.

My line includes the Richmond Stove Co.'s entire product.

Can furnish repairs for all kinds of Stoves.

J. W. Murchison,

Orton Building.
je 24 tf

GREENSBORO

FEMALE COLLEGE,

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fifty-Second Session of this College Begins Wednesday, Sept. 8th, 1897.

Advantages of College and Conservatory offered at moderate cost.

A Faculty of Specialists!

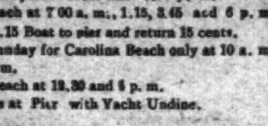
AMPLE EQUIPMENT.

A PLEASANT HOME.

Catalogue on application.

DRED PEACOCK, President.
je 19 2m

CAROLINA BEACH AND SOUTHPORT SCHEDULE.



Leave for Southport and Carolina Beach at 9.30 a. m. and *6 p. m.
Leave for Beach only at 6.00 a. m. and 5.15 p. m.
Leave Southport at 12.30 and *3.10 p. m.
Leave Beach at 7 00 a. m., 1.15, 3.45 and 6 p. m.
Fare on 5.15 Boat to pier and return 15 cents.
Leave Sunday for Carolina Beach only at 10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m.
Leave Beach at 12.30 and 6 p. m.
*Connects at Pier with Yacht Undine.
je 9 tf

SALE OF STOCK.

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the "East Carolina Piscatorial Association," I will expose for sale to the highest bidder, at public auction for cash, at the Court House door of New Hanover county, in the City of Wilmington, on Saturday, the 19th day of June, 1897, at 12 o'clock m., ten shares of the Capital Stock of the East Carolina Piscatorial Association standing in the name of J. S. Westbrook, 5 shares standing in the name of R. A. Moore and 5 shares standing in the name of I. F. Hill, to satisfy and pay the sum of one hundred and five dollars on stock of J. S. Westbrook, one hundred and seven dollars on stock of R. A. Moore and twenty dollars on stock of I. F. Hill, due as unpaid assessments on said stock; said assessments having been duly and regularly called by order of the said Board and payment thereof having been refused by J. S. Westbrook, R. A. Moore and I. F. Hill, the subscribers to said stock.

JOHN D. BELLAMY, JR., Attorney.
my 20 20t

Wanted,

5,000 Pounds WOOL.
3,000 Pounds BEESWAX.
2,000 Pounds COW HIDES.
Highest cash prices paid. Quotations furnished on request.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,
12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
my 23 tf

Schedule on Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 1st TRAINS WILL run as follows:

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave Wilmington at 6.30 a. m., 10.10 a. m. 2.30 p. m., 5.10 p. m., 7 15 p. m.
Leave Ocean View at 7.30 a. m., 11.30 a. m., 4 00 p. m., 6 15 p. m., 10.00 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 10.10 a. m , 2.30 p. m.
Leave Ocean View at 11.30 a. m , 6.10 p. m.

NOTICE.

Ice and Marketing on 6.30 a. m. train. Freight will be received until 9.40 a. m. for 10.10 train; until 4.30 p. m. for 5 10 train. No freight carried on other trains.

R. OSCAR GRANT, Superintendent.
je 1 tf

Seaboard Air Line.

IT HAS NOW BEEN ARRANGED FOR THE North Carolina Confederate Veteran special to leave Wilmington at 9 o'clock Monday morning, June 21st, for Nashville. If there is sufficient movement from points north of the Carolina Central, a special will be run from Raleigh also, over the Raleigh & Augusta, connecting at Hamlet There will also be specials from the Western Division. All will consolidate at Monroe and move from that point, solid train, reaching Atlanta at about the same time as the South Carolina special which leaves Catawba on the same date. These trains will run through solid to Nashville, Tenn., without change of cars. je 10 tf

It Touches the Spot

These Hot Days,

Strawberry Acid,

made from fresh ripe fruit, at the fountain of

JAMES D. NUTT, The Druggist.
je 5 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The State Trust Company of New York against Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company.

WHEREAS, On the 26th day of May, 1897, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, a decree was made in the above entitled suit by the Honorable Charles H. Simonton, Circuit Judge, foreclosing the mortgages of the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad Company and the East Carolina Land and Railway Company, now consolidated into the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company, the defendant therein, said mortgages being mentioned and described in said complainants' bill of complaint; and

WHEREAS, It is therein ordered, adjudged and decreed that all the corporate property now owned or hereafter to be acquired by the said Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company in the State of North Carolina, now operated as one continuous line from the city of Wilmington to Newbern, in said State, and all its estates, right, title, interest and equity of redemption therein; that is to say, all of its railroads now constructed and in operation extending from Wilmington to Newbern in the said State of North Carolina, and yet to be constructed, including extensions, branches, curves and side tracks, and including rights of way, road-bed, superstructures, iron, steel, rails, ties, splices, chairs, bolts, nuts, spikes, all land and depot grounds, station houses and depots, viaducts, water-tanks, bridges, timber, material and property purchased or to be purchased or owned by it, for the construction, equipment or operation of said road, all machine shops, tools, implements and personal property used therein or upon or along said railroad or at its stations; all engines, tenders, machinery and all kinds of rolling stock, whether now owned or hereafter purchased by said railroad company, and all other property of the said company now owned or hereafter to be acquired, and all its rights or privileges therein or appertaining thereto, and all revenues, tolls and incomes of said railroad and property, and all franchises and rights of said railroad company, and all property and rights acquired or hereafter to be acquired by virtue and under authority thereof, be sold under the direction of Alfred M. Waddell, the undersigned Master Commissioner, and the proceeds of said sale applied to the satisfaction of said judgment, interest and costs, except such as is otherwise provided for in said decree; and

WHEREAS, It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that said Master Commissioner shall sell said property for cash, or for cash and bonds, as an entirety; and

WHEREAS, It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that notice of the time, place and terms of said sale be given by said Master Commissioner by advertising the same at least five times a week for four consecutive weeks preceding the day of sale, in one or more newspapers published in the cities of Wilmington and Newbern, in the State of North Carolina, and also in the "Manufacturers' Record," of Baltimore, Maryland, and that the said sale shall be at public auction in the city of Wilmington, North Carolina, in front of the County Court House of New Hanover county at the time and place as said Master Commissioner shall in said notices of said sale appoint; and

WHEREAS, It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that said Master Commissioner shall receive no bid at said sale for a less sum than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and no bid from any person who shall not first deposit with him as a pledge five per cent. of the amount of such bid in cash, or twenty-five thousand dollars in the bonds secured by either of the mortgages described in said complainants' bill of complaint, and in case the said property and premises are sold, the purchaser thereof shall forthwith deposit with said Master Commissioner the sum of five thousand dollars to be deposited in the Registry of this Court subject to the order of this Court in this cause and the deposit so received from the said bidder to be applied on the purchase price; the balance of the purchase price may be either paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy the same in whole or in part by paying over and surrendering bonds secured by the said mortgages of January 12th, 1891, made by the said Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina Railroad Company and the East Carolina Land and Railway Company, and over-due coupons belonging thereto, at such price or value as would be equivalent to the distributive amount that the holders of said bonds would be entitled to receive in case the entire amount was paid in cash. For more particularity both as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale, reference is made to the decree of foreclosure entered in the above suit.

NOW THEREFORE, Public notice is hereby given that I, Alfred M. Waddell, Master Commissioner, in pursuance of the provisions of said decree, will, on Thursday, the 15th day of July, 1897, at 12 o'clock m., of that day, in the city of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, in front of the County Court House of New Hanover county, in said city, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, in accordance with the terms and conditions of said decree, the above described railroad of the Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk Railway Company and all the property, lands and premises appertaining thereto, the proceeds to be applied as is by said decree provided and directed.

ALFRED M. WADDELL, Master Commissioner, United States Circuit Court Eastern District of North Carolina.

Stetson, Tracy, Jennings and Russell, New York; Jno. D. Bellamy, Wilmington, N. C., Solicitors for Complainant.
je 16 4w wed thr fri sat sun

SPECIAL SALE

WEEK.

Monday, June 14

—To—

Satur'y, June 19

—AT—

J. H. REHDER & CO.'S,

Near Fourth St. Bridge.

Terms strictly cash. Store open until 9 p. m.

Car fare paid on purchases of $3 and up.

Goods delivered promptly.

Read circulars for price list.
je 13 tf

Big Reduction

—IN—

Toilet SOAPS

THIS WEEK.

ROBERT R. BELLAMY,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

N. E. Cor. Front and Market Sts.
je 6 tf

This Week at The "Unlucky Corner"

Hams, Hams, Hams,

Sugar Cured Hams.

No. 1 HAMS. No. 1 HAMS.

A special price this week on No. 1 Sugar Cured

HAMS.

Special price on fine LEMONS.

Telephone 109.

S. W. Sanders.
je 16 tf

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1897

MULTIPLYING MILLIONAIRES.

It has often been said in the discussion of public policies which have divided parties since the war that the policies pursued by Republican statesmen resulted in making "the rich richer and the poor poorer." As proof of this it has been shown that the most of the increase of the national wealth has been in the more populous of the manufacturing States and in the centers where stock speculation and dealing in futures have become leading occupations, while some of the agricultural States have barely held their own and others have actually lost ground. We boast of the large increase within this generation and this is construed as an evidence of prosperity, and a proof of the wisdom of the policies pursued by the party which has had control of the Government most of this time, but when it is shown how this increase of wealth has been distributed, who has it, and how it has been absorbed by the few there is little cause for congratulation in it. In his speech in the Senate on the tariff bill Senator Mills deprecated this absorption of the wealth by the few. Quoting the figures of Mr. Thos. G. Sherman, he said:

"What are we doing? Building up a vast and solid plutocracy in this country. Somebody asked the other day how many millionaires there are in the United States. You could count them on the fingers of one hand before 1860. The policies and measures adopted by the Democratic administrations before the war did not permit the growth of such monsters in this country. Republican policies have fostered and fattened them. They now insolently refused to be taxed and insolently demand that other people shall work out their lives to pay them tribute.

"I read from a paper written by Thos. G. Shearman, one of the ablest lawyers in the United States. It was published and republished again in the magazines. It was published in 1890 It has never been questioned. It has been sent broadcast; it has been commented upon everywhere, and never have I heard one breath of contradiction or criticism of the article. I will read what he says, and he gives the names of some of them in his discussion and they do not deny it:

"There are 200 persons worth $20,000,000 each—$4 000,000,000.

"There are 400 persons worth $10,000,000 each—$4 000,000 000.

"There are 1,000 persons worth $5,000,000 each—$5 000,000,000.

"There are 2000 persons worth $2,500,000 each—$5,000,000,000.

"There are 6,000 persons worth $1,000 each—$6 000,000 000.

"Twenty-four billion dollars owned by 9,600 persons.

"Then he puts 15,000 people who own $500 000 each, making $7,500,000 000.

"Thus these 24,600 people owned $31,500,000,000, or more, at that time, than one-half the national wealth of the United States.

"Startling as are these figures, the work of creating and multiplying millionaires still goes on, and to day the people are confronted with a bill proposing to levy $100 taxes and $200 taxes and $300 taxes on a hundred dollars' worth of the necessaries of life—not to raise revenue and pay the debts of the Government, but to raise revenue for the private pockets of a favored class, and to an amount estimated at nearly $2,800 000,000 a year."

Thomas G. Shearman gave some additional figures which are not quoted by Senator Mills, showing what an insignificant percentage of the national wealth was owned by the masses of the people, and what a very small percentage of the people practically owned nearly all of the wealth, figures startling to the thoughtful person who had never had his attention directed that way. The optimistic statesman who glories in the achievements of the Republican party, points to our estimated $70,000,000,000 of national wealth, which they proudly say gives a *per capita* of $1,000; but deduct the $31,000,000,000 owned by these 24,600 people, and how does the remainder divide among them? Then we have $39,000,000,000 divided between 69,750,400 people, a little over $500 *per capita*, instead of $1,000. Add to the number of people owning upwards of $500,000 those who own estates ranging from $10,000, say, up to $500,000, and then see how much will be left to divide among the millions that come under the smaller figures. The fact is that the great bulk of American people earn practically nothing, and live simply by what the day's labor brings. It is all very nice, as an illustration of prosperity, to take the $31,000,000,000 owned by these 24,600 people, bunch it with what is owned by all the others, and figure out a fair sized per capita which shows in creditable contrast with the per capitas of other countries much older, and once much wealthier, but when you take a square look at this way of distributing the national wealth you find that it is the sheerest kind of a delusion.

If these 24,600 people simply owned so much wealth and were content with that it would not matter so much, but they practically claim that they own the country and its policies should be dictated and shaped by them. It is they alone who should be consulted as to the financial policies, the tariff policies, and other policies in which the country is interested, and thus the Government while in name democratic has been converted into a plutocracy, the most cruel and repulsive of all governments save an absolute personal despotism. Its inspiration is greed and its achievement plunder, plunder of those who can least afford to be plundered, who must toil and sweat and deny themselves to pay the plunderer's demands.

While doing this, claiming the right to dictate national policies they refuse to bear their just proportion of the public burden. The people who propose that and contend that great wealth should contribute to its own protection and the special favors it has received by giving reasonable aid for the support of the government are denounced and characterized as "communists, socialists and anarchists," who are making insane warfare on capital and thrift.

Are not these reasons enough why there has been for some years unrest in the land, a growing unrest, which has found expression in the organization of parties, one of which to-day controls millions of votes, and by men who have been persuaded that the government has fallen into the hands of a plutocracy and that the issue is between the plutocracy and the Republic? And yet they are going on with these same policies, and, in the language of Senator Mills, "creating and multiplying millionaires."

MINOR MENTION.

The tendency of the day not only in this but other countries is to drift from the country to the cities, city life presenting fascinations for the young people. They are reasons for this which do not make it surprising, for labor on the farm has for some years been discouragingly unremunerative, and in these days, when railroads have brought the farm and the city so close together, life on the farm is for lively young people lonesome and monotonous. And yet the probabilities are that the majority of those who turn their backs on the farm to seek their fortunes in the cities make a mistake, and would be much better off in the long run if they had stuck to the farm and given their business there anything like the attention, industry, energy and method they must give business in the city to succeed. To succeed the business man in the city must work not only with his hands but with his head, and so must the successful farmer. The farmer who does that, who makes his occupation a *business* and fully equips himself for it, will not find his labor altogether a drudgery nor his life a cheerless one. In this connection we quote the following from the Montgomery, Ala., *Advertiser* and commend it to young men on the farm, who may read it with profit. After showing that farming pursued in a business like way does pay, it adds:

"Why, then, is it that life in the country is tabooed and a young farmer—one who can manage labor successfully and conduct a plantation in a practical manner—looked upon as an object of curiosity, mingled with a suggestion of pity? There are a few young men in this immediate vicinity who have the business sagacity to perceive that the prospective advantages of agricultural life far outweigh the future in the business or mercantile field. They are in active charge of plantations near the city; they are making practical farmers of themselves; they are leading independent, healthful lives, and buying more land each year with their earnings. Their comrades have gone, as clerks, into the railroad offices or the stores of the city; are earning but little more than the bare cost of living; are accounted most fortunate if in two years they get a week's vacation in which to spend all their earnings, and are frightened at the unexpected approach of their employer at all times. In fifteen years they will be worn out old men—mechanical contrivances for doing a certain stipulated task—barely living within their modest income, and in continual fear lest their place shall be filled with a younger man. And the young men on the plantation will be influential land-owners, with an assured income—a 'sound mind in a sound body'—both prosperous and happy, of use to themselves, their families and the communities in which they live."

* *
*

Candor is entitled to respect, although the candid man may be wrong. There are a great many things in which we and thousands of other people differ from Senator Tillman, but we admire the directness with which he approaches what he has in view and the candor with which he gives the reasons that actuate him. He is one of the five Southern "Democratic" Senators who have voted for protection to certain things in the production of which some of their constituents are interested. In defending their votes all of them save Tillman protested that they were consistently standing upon the Democratic platform, and voting as Democrats, their sole desire being to produce revenue for the Government and to prevent "discrimination" by voting for protection to their own constituents. Blunt Tillman despised taking cover under such a thin dodge as this, but candidly avowed that in this "game of grab" he was going to grab for his people and didn't care who knew it. In coming campaigns, whatever his position may be on the tariff question, the protectionists cannot confront him with protection utterances, in which he has a decided advantage over those other Senators who undertook to defend their protection votes as in accordance with Democratic principles, who climbed on to the Republican platform, while insisting that they were the only Democrats in the Senate who stood upon the Democratic platform. Tillman was with them, but didn't resort to any false pretences to justify his course. In the game of grab he was simply playing the game the grabbers were playing. From a moral standpoint this isn't nice, but it is a good deal more creditable and respectable than to rush for the grab bag, and deny the grabbing, or trump up fictitious reasons to justify it.

* *
*

It was a foregone conclusion when cotton was put upon the dutiable list that the manufacturers would demand a compensatory duty on their fabrics and get it, just as the manufacturers of any article demand a compensatory duty when the crude materials which they use are taxed. Of course, no special fault is to be found with the cotton manufacturers for taking care of themselves and doing what all the other manufacturers are doing, but what is the result? To "protect" from a competition that does not exist about 100,000 bales of long fibre cotton, there is an additional tax put upon every yard of imported cotton goods, which means that there will be (unless competition among our manufacturers prevents it) an addition to the cost of every yard of cotton goods bought by the American people. This is where the oppressive feature of the tax on raw materials comes in. It is not a revenue tax and yet it means a double tax, for it carries with it a protective or compensatory tax to the manufacturer, so that it isn't simply a tax on imported raw material but a tax on every pound of the crude material consumed by our manufacturers, a tax which must be paid by the people, and in this case simply to protect a small quantity of cotton grown in this country which does not need protection. And yet there is a colossal fraud in this for the duty on cotton will not enhance the cost to the manufacturer, and consequently will not benefit the producer because we import no cotton but a certain kind of long fibre which is not grown in this country.

There is a little five-year-old black imp in Florida who seems to have been born with a mania for exterminating his own blood Some time ago he set fire to his little sister's clothes, and danced with glee while she writhed in agony and died He followed that up by decoying an elder brother into the woods and stabbing him to death with a big butcher knife, and made his third score recently by putting the muzzle of a gun into his 3 year-old brother's mouth and blowing the top of his his head off. It seems strange that it took the authorities so long to catch on to him and head him off.

TWINKLINGS.

— Uncle James—"Look here, Freddie, how is it that your orange is so much larger than your little sister's?"

Freddie—"'Cause I got to the breakfast first."—*Cleveland Leader.*

— "Well, Lil, how do you like your new governess?"

Lil—Well enough, mamma; but she's so untidy. She doesn't even take off her hair when she goes to bed, like you."

— War News —"Goodness, Jimmy, what's the matter with your cheek—and where did you get that black eye?"

"Me and Sammy Dix has bin havin' a pound party!"—*Detroit Free Press*

— The Age of Philanthropy: "The Reform Club is going to advise having people bring up one another's children."

"What is that for?"

"As a general rule, they have more patience with other people's children than they have with their own."—*Chicago Record.*

— Excellent Scheme: Johnson—Here's an account of a Colorado girl who climbed to the top of Mount Popocatapetl and sang the Star Spangled Banner.

Simpson—She had sense, didn't she? It's too bad some girls are not as thoughtful when they want to sing.—*Fun*

— Dawkins—"If you had all the money, Bill, you could possibly ever desire, what would you do with it?"

Kilsam—"Do with it? Why I'd invest it somewhere where it would double itself."—*Boston Transcript.*

— Deacon Blodgett (meeting Farmer Jones in market with a load of produce)—"Well, John, prices looking up some this week, eh?"

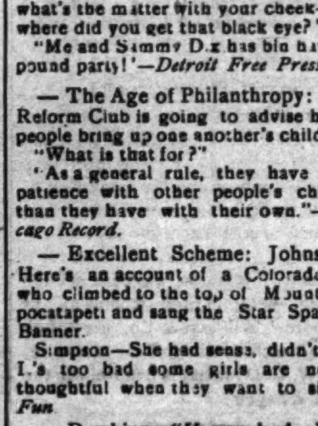
Farmer Jones (dryly)—"Lookin' up? I guess they be! Can't help it very well, seein' they're flat on their back."—*Harper's Bazar.*

— "What did that man do to make himself so famous?" asked the Altrurian, gazing curiously on an individual who formed the centre of a social group.

"To the best of my knowledge," replied the Cynic, "he did the public."—*Washington Times.*

— Salisbury *World*: The Taylorsville postoffice was broken into and about $1,000 taken from the safe on Tuesday night.

Ministers Should Use
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.



THERE IS NO PROFESSION, whose labors so severely tax the nervous system, as that of the ministry. The derangement of the nerve centers of the brain by over work, frequently brings on attacks of heart trouble, and nervous prostration. Rev. J. P. Kester, M. D., Pastor U. B. church, London Mills, Ills., himself a physician, writes Feb. 20, 1895: "Heart affection and nervous prostration had become so serious last fall that a little over work in the pulpit would so completely prostrate me that it seemed certain I must relinquish the work of the ministry entirely. Heart palpitation became so bad that my auditors would ask me if I did not have heart disease. Last November I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure alternately with Dr. Miles' Nervine and derived the greatest possible benefit. I have just closed revival work of 10 weeks, preaching nearly every night and twice on the Sabbath. I can speak for hours without suffering as I formerly did. Hard working ministers should keep Dr. Miles' grand remedies on hand."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health......

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills cure Neuralgia.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS CURE ALL PAIN. "One cent a dose".

For sale by all Druggists. Change.

June 25 1y

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Ex-Sheriff Hector McEachern, one of the most prominent citizens of Robeson county, of which he was sheriff for two terms, died at his home near Lumber Bridge Wednesday afternoon.

— Winston *Sentinel*: Wheat cutting is now in progress all over this section of the State, and the farmers are all busy taking advantage of the favorable weather. From all reports received the crop is unusually fine in quality and fully up to the average yield.

— Monroe *Enquirer*: The wind and hail storm of last Saturday did considerable damage. Mr. J. R. English had some corn and cotton done up. Mr. Cap. Wolfe had some cotton ruined. Mr. J. I. Long reports considerable damage on and near his place in Goose Creek.

— Newbern *Journal*: A sensational suicide occurred at Trenton, in Jones county, on Thursday. Lafayette Martin killed himself by first shooting himself twice and then cutting his throat. The ill-fated man is reported to have gone crazy last Saturday and on Thursday he went into a room to commit the act. His brothers attempted to save him, but the man said that he would shoot them if they did not leave him.

— Monroe *Enquirer*: Farmers are nearly through harvesting small grain in this section. Wheat is not a full crop, but oats are the best they have been in years. —— On last Saturday afternoon Dave Chambers, a colored boy, who had been sentenced to thirteen days on the chain gang, for an assault, was taken violently and suddenly ill with cramp colic. Dr. J. M. Blair was sent for immediately, but before he could reach the place where the sick boy was, about two miles out on Wolfe Pond road, the convict died.

— Dunn *Union*: Harnett county's Tom Thumb with his father visited in town Saturday and Sunday. He is Mr. Malcolm Lanier, of May, Buckhorn township. In a conversation with the editor he said he was twenty one years old in May last and weighed Saturday evening, on some scales in town, 58½ pounds and did not think the scales were correct as he weighed 59 pounds at home. He has always had pretty good health and eats hearty. He is about 4 feet two inches tall, wears a number 6¼ hat and number 1 shoes.

— Weldon *News*: Last Saturday during a brisk little thunder storm that came up suddenly at Enfield, about one o'clock, several gentlemen who were standing in the door of Mr. J. J. Whitaker's store discovered that the rain was mixed with snow. The flakes came down as softly and as gently as they were ever seen to do in mid winter. Those who witnessed this unusual occurrence for June, could not at first believe what they saw with their eyes. One of the gentlemen, however, picked up one of the flakes and found it to be genuine snow.

That Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and relieves a vast amount of suffering is not a theory but a well known fact. †

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Old time speculators profess to be puzzled by the action of the sugar stock market, that stock having reached its top notch a few days ago. The situation is plain enough however, to a man up a tree. The Senate did it.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

—— In his speech on the tariff a few days ago Senator Mills made a plea for "the forgotton man—the tax payer." Signs are a plenty that the tax payer will slip the Senate's recollection in spite of such reminders; but the forgotton man has a long memory of his own, and he will not forget.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— The manufactories of nails in the United States are already exporting them to foreign countries, and there is no demand for an increase in the protective tariff to protect them against foreign competition. It is a provision in the tariff bill, placed there for the express purpose of increasing the opportunities of the nail trust for robbing the consumers of the United States.—*Louisville Dispatch, Dem.*

Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar-bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

APPOINTMENTS

For Visitation by the Bishop of East Carolina.

June 20, Sunday 1st after Trinity, M P, S Luke's, Washington county.

June 20, Sunday 1st after Trinity, E P, Advent, Roper.

June 23, Wednesday, M P, S Andrews, Columbia.

June 27, second Sunday after Trinity, M P, S David's, Scuppernong.

June 29, Tuesday, S Peter's day, M P, S James', Haslin.

June 30, Wednesday, M P, S Augustine's, Pantego.

July 1st, Thursday, M P, Yeatesville.

July 1st, Thursday, E P, S Thomas', Bath.

July 2, Friday, Communion, Bath.

July 4, third Sunday after Trinity, M P, S John's, Durham's Creek.

July 6, Tuesday, E P, Chapel of the Cross, Aurora.

July 7, Wednesday, Communion, Chapel of the Cross, Aurora.

July 8, Thursday, M P, S John's, Maxclyville.

July 9, Friday, E P, Sladesville.

July 11, fourth Sunday after Trinity, M P, S George's, Hyde county.

July 12 Monday, E P, Fairfield.

July 13 Tuesday, E P, Swan Quarter.

July 18, fifth Sunday after Trinity, M P, S Paul's, Beaufort.

July 18, fifth Sunday after Trinity, E P, S Clement's, Beaufort.

Com.—Communion.

E P—Evening prayer.

M P—Morning prayer.

Holy communion at all morning services.

The children catechized when practicable.

The Vestries will please be prepared to meet the Bishop.

Offerings to be for Diocesan Missions unless otherwise announced.

A COOL SPY.

His Last Cigar Before Execution Was a Most Enjoyable One.

"The coolest spy I ever heard of was captured by myself and a handful of men during the civil war," said an old veteran. "We brought him to the commanding officer's tent, and upon his person were found some papers—unimportant but incriminating; a blind, we afterward learned—a couple of cigars and some other articles which need not be mentioned. The commanding officer was puzzled that a man should risk his neck for papers of such little moment.

"'You will be hanged as a spy,' said the officer.

"'No doubt about it,' replied the prisoner.

"'You confess you are a spy?'

"'Oh, yes. It's a matter of no importance. Won't you smoke with me, general?' indicating the two cigars.

"'Well, I like your impudence,' roared the general. 'However, I don't mind if I do.' And he lighted one of the cigars. The prisoner's eyes rested wistfully on the other weed, and the general noticed the glance. He was a kind hearted though eccentric man and said:

"'Smoke the other yourself, prisoner. It's the last consolation you'll have, for you will undoubtedly be condemned to be shot.'

"For some moments they smoked, talking about general matters. Then the general sniffed.

"'These cigars are not very good.'

"'I must apologize for the quality, general,' said the prisoner meekly.

"'The tobacco seems good, but there's a peculiar flavor.'

"'That's because the weed is very green, general.'

"'Humph!" grunted the general, not altogether pleased but still puffing.

"Finally the officer threw away the lighted stump, and the prisoner did likewise.

"'Thank you, general,' said the prisoner. 'You have performed an inestimable service for the Confederacy.'

"'What do you mean?' roared the general.

"'That you have consumed in smoke a most important dispatch, and that I have smoked up another.'

"'What! Those cigars contained important dispatches?'

"'Yes, these other papers are merely a blind. You held in your hand, general' — mockingly — 'information which would have made you one of the greatest men in the northern army. That information you have converted into smoke, the smoke which is wafted so hospitably about our heads at this moment. No wonder you objected to the flavor of the cigar, general, for within the tobacco was placed a long dispatch in the finest tissue paper. What was in the dispatch, general? Read it in the smoke above our heads. What words do you see in these impalpable clouds? Thank you, general, for a most pleasant half hour. My last smoke was the most agreeable one in my life. The tobacco tissue paper mixture tasted more fragrant to me than the finest Carolina would have done. Au revoir! Long live the Confederacy.'"—Detroit Free Press.

Giving to the Blind.

Maurice Barrymore and some person with whom he had business dealings were walking down Fifth avenue together. They passed a blind man, who stood with a tin cup in his hand and a sign to explain the situation on his breast. The man, whom Barrymore was trying to impress, stopped. With great deliberation he drew a handful of silver from his pocket. After shuffling and searching it over for some time he at last found a nickel, which he dropped in the tin cup. Then he replaced the silver in his pocket and slowly buttoned his coat. Barrymore, who was irritated at the interruption, said, "Oh, come along." The philanthropist looked at him full in the eyes. "Barrymore," he said slowly and distinctly—rather loudly, too—"I always give to the blind." "You are quite right," said Barrymore quickly. "They can't see what you are giving them."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Accommodating.

Some of the Cape Colony natives have great ideas as to the baptismal names in which their children should be registered. A Port Elizabeth paper states that the other day a native named Kleinbooi registered his child as May Rhodes, while another child, a male infant, was registered as Christopher Columbus Gwaxo. It is not so long since an eccentric parent desired to have his child baptized as Maher-shalal-hash-baz. The minister remonstrated.

"May I not have my child baptized in any name I like?" asked the angry father.

"Oh, certainly," replied the minister. "Say the word, and I'll baptize him Beelzebub if you wish it."—Pearson's Weekly.

His Failing.

An English rector in an agricultural parish found his own sermons acceptable enough to his congregation, but not so those of his assistant.

"Why don't you come to hear Mr. Jones?" he said to the leading farmer. "He's an excellent fellow and preaches far better than I do."

"That may be, sir," was the grave rejoinder, "but we've been inquiring and inquiring about your curate, and we can't find as he's got any property, and we don't like to be told of our sins by a person as hasn't got no property."—Strand Magazine.

The Yale lock manufacturers have proved that in a patent lock having six "steps," each capable of being reduced in height 20 times, the number of changes or combinations will be 86,400.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetiser and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Nervous

People find just the help they so much need, in Hood's Sarsaparilla. It furnishes the desired strength by purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, and thus builds up the nerves, tones the stomach and regulates the whole system. Read this:

"I want to praise Hood's Sarsaparilla. My health run down, and I had the grip. After that, my heart and nervous system were badly affected, so that I could not do my own work. Our physician gave me some help, but did not cure. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon I could do all my own housework. I have taken

Cured

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and they have done me much good. I will not be without them. I have taken 13 bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and through the blessing of God, it has cured me. I worked as hard as ever the past summer, and I am thankful to say I am well. Hood's Pills when taken with Hood's Sarsaparilla help very much." MRS. M. M. MESSENGER, Freehold, Penn.

This and many other cures prove that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch. *ALL FOR 10 CENTS.* A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke. LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

Hall & Pearsall

Invite the attention of the trade to their large stock of

Groceries and Provisions

Farmers and Distillers' Supplies.

Samples and quotations cheerfully sent.

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

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Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 lb Jute	0 @	6
Standard	@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ lb	12 @	14
Sides ℔ lb	6 @	7
Shoulders ℔ lb	6 @	6¾
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ lb	5¼ @	5½
Shoulders ℔ lb	4¾ @	5¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	1 00 @	1 10
New New York, each	1 35 @	1 40
New City, each	1 30 @	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	22 @	23
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℔ M	6 00 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔ lb	10 @	16
Northern	18 @	25
CORN MEAL—		
Per Bushel, in sacks	47½ @	45
Virginia Meal	44½ @	45
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	@	75
CANDLES—℔ lb—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	8 @	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—		
Northern Factory	11 @	12½
Dairy, Cream	12 @	13
State	@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—		
Laguyra	20 @	
Rio	8½ @	16
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	13 @	14
FISH—		
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00 @	3 07
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75 @	6 50
N C Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5 @	10
" Extra	3 25 @	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—		
Low grade	3 50 @	4 00
Choice	@	4 50
Straight	4 60 @	4 75
First Patent	5 25 @	5 10
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½ @	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bags—White	47½ @	48
Car load, in bags—White	41 @	41
Oats, from store	30 @	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	43½ @	45
Cow Peas	@	1 00
HIDES, ℔ lb—		
Green	@	6
Dry	@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—		
Clover Hay	60 @	85
Rice Straw	@	50
Eastern	@	1 00
Western	90 @	95
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	@	3
LARD, ℔ lb—		
Northern	5 @	5¼
North Carolina	6 @	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15 @	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
Barbados, in hhds	@	25
" " in bbls	@	[illegible]
Porto Rico, in hhds	@	26
" in bbls	@	[illegible]
Sugar-House, in hhds	12 @	14
" in bbls	14 @	15
Syrup, in bbls	13 @	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	1 50 @	1 60
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	@	9 50
Rump	@	9 00
Prime	@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10 @	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum	@	75
Liverpool	@	60
Lisbon	@	
American	@	60
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40 @	60
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00 @	6 50
Common	1 50 @	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50 @	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granulated	@	4 15-16
Standard A	@	4 11-16
White Ex. C	@	4 11-16
Extra C, Golden	@	4¼
C, Yellow	@	3¾
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3¼ @	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00 @	14 00
R. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50 @	4 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	5 50
Inferior to Ordinary	@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed		
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50 @	8 50
" Sap	5 00 @	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50 @	5 00
" Sap	4 00 @	4 50
6x20 Heart	6 00 @	6 50
" Sap	5 00 @	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ lb	4 @	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00 @	2 00
North Carolina	1 00 @	2 00

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, June 18.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market steady at 24¾ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 24¼ cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market steady at $1.25 per bbl for Strained and $1.30 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market quiet and steady at $1.00 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady; $1.30 per barrel for Hard, 1 80 for Yellow Dip and 1.90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine steady, 23, 23½c; rosin steady, $1.32½, 1.37½; tar steady, $1.15; crude turpentine steady, $1 30, 1 70, 1 8).

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	195
Rosin	347
Tar	24
Crude Turpentine	88

Receipts same day last year—110 casks spirits turpentine, 371 bbls rosin, 34 bbls tar, 44 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market steady on a basis of 7¼c for middling.

Ordinary	5¼	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6¾	" "
Low Middling	7¼	" "
Middling	7¾	" "
Good Middling	7 13-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7¼c.

Receipts—25 bales; same day last year 6.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 60@65c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 70c; Fancy, 80c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN.—Firm; 45@47¼ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2 25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 18—Evening.—Money on call was easy at 1@1¼ per cent., last loan at 1 and closed offered at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 @4 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm, actual business in bankers' bills 487¼@487½ for demand and 486@486¼ for sixty days. Posted rates 486½@487 and 488@488½. Commercial bills 485½. Silver certificates 60¾@60½c. Government bonds were quoted strong; fives, registered, 113¾; fives, coupon, 113¾; fours, registered, 111½; fours, coupon, 113; twos, registered, 96½. State bonds dull; North Carolina sixes 125; North Carolina fours 104½. Railroad bonds strong.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Rosin quiet; strained common to good $1 72½@1 75. Spirits turpentine quiet at 27½@28c.

SAVANNAH, June 18.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25½c; sales of 523 casks; receipts 1,715 casks Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 857 barrels; receipts 3,861 barrels.

CHARLESTON, June 18.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 24¼c bid; no sales. Rosin firm; sales — barrels: B, C, D $1 25; E F $1 30, G $1 35, H $1 50, I $1 55, K $1 65, M $1 70, N $1 85, W G $2 00, W W $2 25.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 18—The phases of the cotton market were generally more favorable than for some time past. The market overcame an early loss of 2 to 4 points, and closed firm at a net gain of 4 to 6 points. Favorable news was received from England indicating that four of the more important cotton mills, namely the Amoskeag, the Armory, the Jefferson and the Stark, together employing between 14 000 to 15 000 hands, will run on full time and not stop even for the usual June vacation schedule. This is the first time that these mills have kept running through the Summer in four years.

The fact that the Liverpool cotton market will be closed next Monday and Tuesday, partially explained the afternoon rise as shorts were disposed to cover. The market was further stimulated on the Fall River reports indicating a good demand for cloths and a repetition of former bids for round lots of odd goods which manufacturers refuse. Crop news was mainly favorable, but as the statistical situation is steadily gaining strength, sellers exercise increasing caution. The New York cotton exchange, it is expected, will be closed Saturday, July 3d. A petition to that end has been largely signed, and a meeting will be held to consider the subject Monday at 12 o'clock.

The following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since September 1st, 1896: Galveston, 1,842 429 bales; New Orleans, 2,063,849; Mobile, 308 082; Savannah, 838,432, Charleston, 398 998; Wilmington, 234 395; Norfolk, 703,042; Baltimore, 59 020; New York, 108,356; Boston, 158,284; Newport News, 9,707; Philadelphia, 44,283; West Point, Va., 50; Brunswick, 125,161; Texas City, 51,137; Pensacola, 67 893; Port Royal, 73 631. Total, 6,581,168 bales.

NEW YORK, June 18—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling 7¾c.

Futures market closed firm, with sales of 44,600 bales; Jan'y 6 93, Feb'y 6 96 March 7 00, May —, June 7 35, July 7 35, August 7 29, September 7 05, October 6 90, November 6 86, December 6 89.

Spot cotton closed firm; uplands 7¾c; middling gulf 8c; sales of 1,057 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 454 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 4 090 bales; forwarded 289 bales; sales 1,057 bales; sales to spinners 535 bales; stock (actual) 114,104 bales.

Weekly net receipts 11 bales; gross 4,863 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,029 bales; to France 256 bales; to the Continent 9,769 bales; forwarded 3 892 bales; sales 6,831 bales; sales to spinners 4,115 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 698 bales; exports to Great Britain 668 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 11,128 bales; stock 328 815 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 4,599 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,961 bales; to France 6,376 bales; to the Continent 21,287 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 6,581,168 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,791,354 bales; exports to France 699 169 bales; exports to the Continent 2,089,887 bales; to the Channel 5,481 bales.

June 18.—Galveston, quiet at 7¾, net receipts 18 bales; Norfolk, steady at 7 9 16, net receipts 8 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 7¾, net receipts 117 bales; Boston, holiday, net receipts — bales; Wilmington, steady at 7¼, net receipts 25 bales; Philadelphia, firm at 8, net receipts 383 bales; Savannah, quiet at 7¼, net receipts 15 bales; New Orleans, firmer at 7¼, net receipts 67 bales; Mobile, quiet at 7¼, net receipts — bales; Memphis, firm at 7 5 16, net receipts 110 bales; Augusta, steady at 7¾, net receipts 6 bales; Charleston, firm at 7¼, net receipts 1 bale.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Evening.—Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Spot quiet; No. 1 Northern New York 77c afloat; No 1 Northern Duluth 78¾c afloat; options opened stronger on the advance in Liverpool, sold off under promising crop indications, but finally rallied on covering and closed ¼@⅜c net higher; No. 2 red June closed at 75¼c; July 74¼@74¾, closed 74¼c; September 70¾@70⅝c, closed 70¾c. Corn—spot firm; No. 2 29¾c at elevator and 30¼c afloat; options opened barely steady, advanced and was firm all day on covering and closed unchanged from last night; July 29¾@29⅝c, closed 29⅝c; August 30 5-16@30⅛c, closed 30¼c; September 31@31¼c, closed 31¼c. Oats—spot steady; No. 2 22@22¼c; options inactive and unchanged from yesterday; July closed 22½c. Pork quiet. Lard easier; Western steam $3 85; July $3 90, nominal; refined lard was quoted quiet; Continent $4 25; South American $4 75; compound $3 87½@4 12½. Butter was quoted quiet; Western creamery 11 @15c; do. factory 7½@10½c; Elgins 15c; imitation creamery 9½@12½c; State dairy 10@14c; do. creamery 11@15. Cheese steady; State large 8¼@8⅞ small fancy 7¾@8. Western, part skims 4@6¼; full skims 2½@3c. Eggs were quiet; State and Pennsylvania 12@12½c; Western fresh 10½@11½c; Southern $2 40@2 70 per 30 dozen cases. Petroleum dull. Cotton seed oil steady; prime crude 20c; do. yellow 23½@23¾. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet. Tallow dull; city ($2 per package) 3 1-16@3¼c; country (packages free) 3 3-16@3⅜c. Cabbages per crate $1 00@1 12½c. Tomatoes per carrier 75c@$1 25. Potatoes easy; Southern $2 75@3 00 (new). Coffee—Spot Rio easier; Cordova 11¼@17¼c; sales of 1,100 bags Maracaibo, P. T.; 1500 bags Rio No. 7 at 7¼c: 100 bags Central American. Sugar—raw firm; sales 1,250 tons Muscovado 89 test 3c at breakwater; refined firm.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Wheat had several changes of feeling to day. The first and last were bullish, the market closing with a ⅜ to ½c. advance. Rumors of July manipulation which were freely circulated a few days ago were again rife to day and scared the shorts to cover. Corn followed wheat, closing ¼c. higher. Oats closed a shade lower. Provisions exhibited decided weakness and showed closing declines ranging from 5 to 15@17½c

CHICAGO, June 18.—Cash quotations: Flour steady. Wheat—No. 2 spring 70 @71c; No 3 spring 63@67½c; No. 2 red 74@77c. Corn—No. 2, 25@25¼c. Oats—No. 2 18¼; No. 2 white free on board 23@23¼; No. 3 white free on board 21 @22½c Mess pork per barrel $7 40@7 45. Lard, per 100 lbs $3 62½@3 65. Short rib sides, loose, $4 25@4 50. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 62½@4 75. Whiskey $1 19.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—July 69¼, 69¼, 68¼, 68⅞; September 65@65¼, 65¼, 64¾, 64⅞. December 67¼, 67¼, 66⅝, 67c. Corn—June 24¾, 24¾@24⅞, 24⅝, 24¾c. July 25¼, 25¼@25⅜, 24¾, 25¼c. September 26¼, 26¼, 25⅞, 26¼c. Oats—No 2 July 18¼, 18¾, 18½, 18⅜c; September 18¾, 18¾, 18¼, 18⅜. Mess pork—July $7 52½, 7 52½, 7 37½, 7 40. September $7 67½, 7 67½, 7 47½, 7 50. Lard—July $3 72½, 3 72½, 3 67½, 3 67½; September $3 82½, 3 85, 3 77½, 3 77½. Short ribs—July $4 35, 4 37½, 4 32½, 4 35; September $4 47½, 4 47½, 4 37½, 4 42½.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; spot and month 76¼c bid; July 70¼@70⅜c; August 68¾@69c; September 68¼@68⅜c; Southern wheat by sample 75@78c. Corn steady; spot, month and July 29¼c; August 29⅝@29¾c; September 29⅞@30c; steamer mixed 27¼@27⅜c; Southern white 31c; do yellow 31¼@32c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 white 26¼@27c; No 2 mixed 23¼@24c.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot in fair demand and prices steady. American middling 4⅛d. The sales of the day were 15,000 bales, of which 1,500 were for speculation and export, and including 13,200 American. Receipts 2,000 bales, of which 1,600 were American. Futures opened quiet and steady with the demand freely supplied, and closed quiet at the advance. American middling (l m c): June 4 4 64d seller; June and July 4 4 64d seller; July and August 4 3 64@4 4 64d seller; August and September 4d seller; September and October 3 57 64@3 58 64d seller; October and November 3 51 64@3 52 64d buyer; November and December 3 49 64d buyer; December and January 3 48 64d value; January and February 3 48 64d value; February and March 3 48 64@3 49 64d buyer; March and April 3 49 64@3 50 64d seller.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

CLEARED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., June 19, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

James W Bigelow, 486 tons, Bird, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Mary J Russell, 354 tons, Smith, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Eva A Danenhower, 217 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Senator Sullivan, 654 tons, Crockett, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

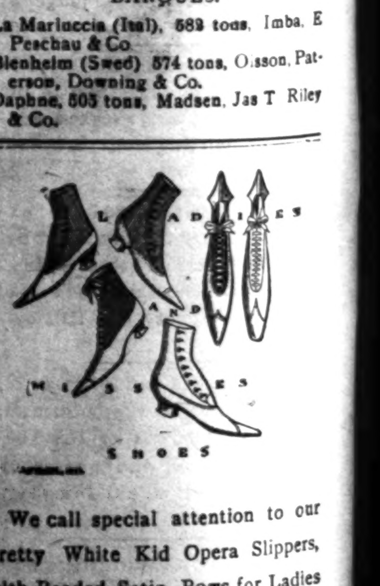
R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

La Mariuccia (Ital), 683 tons, Imba, E Peschau & Co.

Blenheim (Swed) 574 tons, Olsson, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Daphne, 505 tons, Madsen, Jas T Riley & Co.



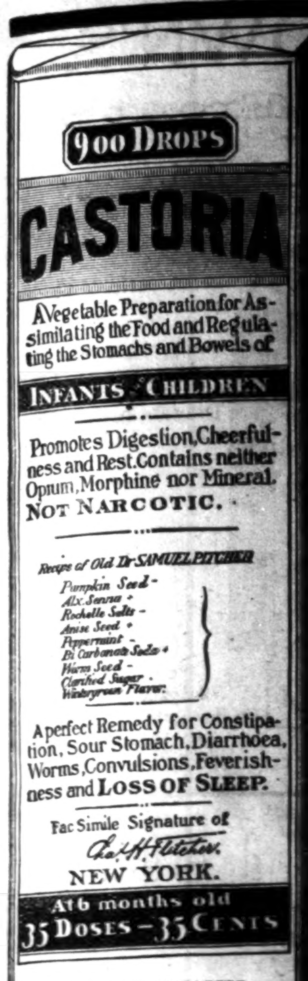
We call special attention to our pretty White Kid Opera Slippers, with Beaded Satin Bows for Ladies at $1, usually sold at $1 25. Many other kinds of Ladies, Misses, Children and Infants' Shoes on hand and arriving, as well as Gents' Low Shoes; that to be appreciated must all be seen. Remember we extend the invitation to everybody to look in our window, examine our stock and buy and wear our SHOES.

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,

63½ steps east from corner Front and Princess Sts.

je 6 tf



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The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature

—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

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OF EVERY

BOTTLE

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Attention!

Sportsmen AND Tourists!

—THE—

Seaboard Air Line

Reaches All the Famous

Hunting and Fishing Grounds

—OF—

Virginia and the Carolinas.

Commencing June 1st.

Summer Tourist Tickets
On Sale at all Stations.
Stop Over Privileges
Allowed All Tourists.

Sportsmen's Bicycles Carried Free.

SOLID PULLMAN
VESTIBULED
LIMITED
—TRAINS—

Train Service Unequalled.

NO EXTRA FARES.

E. St. John,
V. P. and Gen'l Manager.

H. W. B. Glover, Traffic Manager.
T. J. Anderson, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

General Offices—PORTSMOUTH, VA.

je 1 tf

FASHIONS CHANGE

BUT

POZZONI'S

Complexion

POWDER

REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME.

The finest, purest and most beautifying toilet powder ever made. It is soothing, healing, healthful and harmless; and when rightly used IS INVISIBLE. If you have never tried

POZZONI'S

you do not know what an IDEAL COMPLEXION POWDER is.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

31 ly

LEA & PERRINS

Signature is printed in BLUE diagonally across the OUTSIDE wrapper of every bottle of (the Original and Genuine) Worcestershire

Lea & Perrins

SAUCE

As a further protection against all imitations.

Agents for the United States,
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SINCE SISTER'S GOT A BEAU.

There's quite a change around at home,
and all is now serene
Where once upon a time war raged and
troubles I had seen.
The reason this is brought about to you I
mean to show.
It's all because a man comes here, and he
is sister's beau.

I don't know how she captured him, but
he comes here just the same,
And for fear that he will stay away I will
not give his name.
But I only hope he'll always come; I really love him so,
For everything is now so nice since sister's got a beau.

I can spin my top in the parlor and generally have my way.
Yesterday a boy cut loose my kite, and sis
bought one today,
She also gave me marbles and took me to
a show.
I feel so happy now to say that sister's
got a beau.

The roosters and the chickens all seem to
be so proud,
And the cats upon the back yard fence at
night sing extra loud;
The birds up in the tree tops their happiness do show,
And this has all been brought about since
sister's got a beau.

I hope some one will make him come; I
only wish I could.
Yes, there's two bits a week I get for
keeping ma in wood.
I'll give this money to this man—sis calls
him Mr. Joe—
Because I'm having too good a time for
sis to lose that beau.
—A. C. Phelps in New Orleans Picayune.

LAMPS AND CANDLES.

There Is an Art In the Managing of Them.

The most effective cleansing substance for the containers and wick apparatus consists of ordinary wood ash. This has a peculiar effect upon petroleum, crystal and other oils of the same kind. Rub the ashes well all over the parts that require cleaning and polish or wipe it off with a clean, soft cloth. This is a very simple method and obviates the use of water, which may prove a serious difficulty, especially if the operator is not very particular as regards the drying process. This treatment should not, however, entirely do away with a periodical boiling of the different parts of the lamp with strong soda, but the regular use of wood ash should make the washing a last resource and an altogether rare necessity.

The strictest cleanliness in every detail concerning lamps is of the greatest importance not only to insure a good light free from smell, but also as a preventive against danger. Odd bits of wick allowed to collect anywhere near the flame, for instance, are objectionable from every point of view.

Lamps that are but rarely used should not be left with the wick to become saturated through contact with the oil. The best plan is to empty the container, clean it as above, dry the wick if it is new, and put it aside in a box, into which dust cannot penetrate, till it is wanted again.

For these days, when candles are so much used, it is well to know that there is an art in choosing them. They should burn brightly, steadily, and without flickering, yet at the same time dwindle away as slowly as possible. The candle that gutters is to be avoided as extravagant and worthless. The best of all are those which are partially hollowed out, so that if the flame is exposed to a draft the melted wax runs down the inside. A thin, close wick will always burn better than a thick one. One of the cleverest contrivances adapted to candles is a metal automatic extinguisher. It can be fixed to any required depth of the candle, say one inch, more or less, and as soon as that quantity has burned away two metal rings close over the flame and effectually put it out. Something of the kind has already been seen, but the newer patent is much more practical, from the very fact that it can be fixed to any part of the candle instead of being placed in the candle holder, for in the latter case it could not act until the illuminant had quite burned down, when the extinguisher was obviously of doubtful utility.—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Fur Seal as an Animal.

Mr. David Starr Jordan, president of the Bering sea commission for 1896, and George Archibald Clark, secretary to the commission, say in The Forum:

The male fur seal, or "beachmaster," reaches full maturity at the age of 7 years. At that time his weight is about 400 to 500 pounds, being considerably heavier when first in from the sea in the spring or after feeding in the fall than in the intervening period, when he fasts on land and grows gradually lean and weak. The males vary considerably in color, the general shade being black or dark brown, with longer hair or bristles of yellowish white. These are especially long and numerous on the thickened back of the neck, forming the so called "wig."

The wigged males have a rough, coarse coat, and their skins are without market value. The animal makes its home on the rocky shores of the islands in large, closely massed bands, forming what are called "rookeries." It is extremely gregarious, individuals seldom venturing far from the main body while on land, though wandering about singly in the sea.

In prison Boethius composed his work on the consolations of philosophy and Grotius wrote his commentary on St. Matthew, with other works. The detail of his allotment of time to different studies during his confinement is very instructive.

LINCOLN'S FRIEND.

STORIES OF THE EARLY LIFE OF THE MARTYRED PRESIDENT.

Philip Clark of Mattoon Told Some Things About Abe That Other Historians Overlooked — Additional Testimony to the Big Heart of Lincoln.

The late Philip Clark of Mattoon, Ills., was a lifelong friend of Abraham Lincoln. A short time before his death Uncle Philip said in conversation with a correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald:

"I do not believe the tailor ever lived who was skillful enough to make clothes to fit Lincoln. He was the roughest and most irregular man in outline I ever saw. But no child was afraid of him, and no woman would declare him to be ugly. Yet any description of his appearance you would write down would warrant the conclusion that he was anything but good looking. Why, I must tell you, the very skin of the man did not fit, for it appeared to be loose on his features, and I knew him from youth to age. After the Black Hawk war Lincoln was seized with political aspirations, but failed to get the coveted position of representative. He met with an obstacle in my friend Peter Cartwright, a good man, whom I also knew as well as a brother in those dreary days. After 1832 I saw Lincoln quite often in Springfield, where he then lived. I had met with some reverses, and after compounding medicines, the nature of which I had learned from the Indians, which medicines were sold by Drs. Robinson and Shields, I took my money and went into partnership with the merchants Garrett and Douglas, and we bought hogs and fattened them on the mast and what corn we could buy in the fields.

"The crop was poor that year, and we bought a great deal of ground at $8 per acre and needed the service of a man to measure the ground. I did this part of the business and hit upon Abe Lincoln as that man. He had a sort of surveying outfit. I hired Lincoln to do this work for us and gave him the rather remarkable wages of $1 a day for his services. Abe—I always called him by his name—thanked me gratefully for this because he knew and I knew we could have got the work done for 50 cents a day. But I was a friend of Abe, and my fortunes had turned for the brighter. So Lincoln remained in our service a few days as a sort of accountant for us.

"We turned our hogs in the fields, driving them in droves to the same. When weighing time came, Abe assisted us again. I can see him now standing by the old steelyards. They are nearly all gone now. We would tie the hog's legs together and swing him up, and then Abe would sing out the weight, take a pair of scissors and cut a bunch of bristles off the neck to show the animal had been weighed. Hogs in those days had longer bristles than the breeds of today, and the clipping could be seen by any drover. On one of these days he weighed 900 hogs for us.

"Lincoln was a friend of temperance also. We were together one night in a country neighborhood when some one proposed that we all go to the church close by to hear the Rev. John Berry preach a sermon on temperance. After listening attentively Abe remarked to me that that subject would some time be one of the greatest in this country.

"Lincoln loved debate and could tell an anecdote with great effect. In one of his early races for congress I heard him debate with Peter Cartwright, who was the terror of every local orator, as his opponent. He asked Cartwright if General Jackson did right in the removal—I believe it was—of the bank deposits. Cartwright evaded the question and gave a very indefinite answer. Lincoln remarked that Cartwright reminded him of a hunter he once knew who recognized the fact that in summer the deer were red and in the winter gray, and at one season, therefore, a deer might resemble a calf. The hunter had brought down one at long range, when it was hard to see the difference, and boasting of his own marksmanship had said, 'I shot at it so as to hit it if it was a deer and miss it if a calf.' This convulsed the audience and carried them with Lincoln.

"Gratitude was a religion with him. Lincoln was a poor financier. He was not a manager and seldom had any money ahead. When he came to Springfield from Salem, he had been boarding for a year with a man named Nelson Ally at $1.50 per week and was in debt to him $70. Misfortune overtook Ally long after that, and he became an inmate of the Knox county poorhouse. Lincoln went in person and had him taken from the county house and given another home. He then asked Judge Davis to see that Ally should be cared for in case he (Lincoln) should die first. I heard this contract between Lincoln and Davis. Ally survived Lincoln two years. I knew him well.

"The last time I saw Lincoln was in September, 1863. I went to Washington to settle some business in regard to a large tract of swamp lands I owned, and while at my hotel I met Ward Lamon, whom I knew well. He told me that he knew Mr. Lincoln would be very glad to see me and insisted on my calling the next day, which I accordingly did, and that occasion I will never forget. I was ushered into the room where he was conversing with a number of generals in great glitter and show of uniform. He cordially received me and introduced me to a number of these gentlemen and related to them a part of our early flatboating experiences. During this conversation you could hear a pin fall, such close attention did they all give us, which was to my embarrassment at the time. I never saw him again until I gazed upon his remains after the awful tragedy of his assassination."

An Unwilling Lion.

Rudyard Kipling told a feminine admirer not long ago that London society was something which not only palled but quickly disgusted him. Now that he has given hostages to fortune by assuming the cares of a husband and a father, of course he is not free to act as in his bachelor days. But, so he assured his listener, after some months' experience in London in the season before his marriage he went into the slums and lived on the east side for a time for no other reason than to get as complete a change as possible from that artificial existence in which he was called upon to play an unwilling lion's part.

Cooked Foods.

Cooked foods should be eaten moderately warm, not hot. The high temperature injures the mucous lining of the whole digestive apparatus, and by increasing the flow of perspiration renders the skin more susceptible to chills and colds.

The habit of eating hot food also increases a desire for liquids, and thus one bad habit leads to another.

The bridal wreath is usually formed in Germany of myrtle branches; in France and England, of orange blossoms; in Italy and French Switzerland, of white roses; in Spain, of red roses and pinks; in the islands of Greece, of vine leaves; in Bohemia, of rosemary; in German Switzerland, of a crown of artificial flowers.

WHEN WE CRITICISE FRIENDS

The Kindness of Ignoring Trivial Mistakes In Our Daily Life.

"There are two kinds of mistakes, mistakes of moment and trivial mistakes," writes Edward W. Bok in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Undoubtedly the best service which one friend can render another is to save him from a mistake liable to be serious in its results. In such an act lies true friendship. But in these days of criticism, when we are apt to criticise everything and everybody, we are all too apt to correct mistakes which are absolutely trivial and not worth correcting. And yet in calling attention to them we often hurt the feelings of our best friends. Not one of us, even the most good natured, likes to have his mistakes pointed out. We may appear not to mind corrections and accept them with a smile, but it is human nature to smart under correction, although some of us may be clever enough to conceal the smart; hence the fewer mistakes we call attention to in others the better.

"Two-thirds of the mistakes we make are trivial. Their correction is unimportant. Why then notice them? Yet some people do, and do so constantly. A person speaks of having done a certain thing on Thursday, when in reality it was done on Wednesday. If no important point is involved, why call attention to the mistake? What good does it do to have the exact day set right? It is a matter of no importance, so why insist upon correcting the trivial error? Stanch friendships have often been pricked by this needle of useless correction. It is a great art—this art of learning to allow others to be mistaken when the mistake is unimportant. Few learn it, but those who do are among the most comfortable friends one can have."

A Lively Roman Sauce.

Garum, the black green sauce of the Romans, was a species of universal condiment, but its principal use was for fish. The recipe is as follows: Let the cook take several fishes, it matters not much which, but mackerel are the best for the purpose. Let him take out their entrails and put them in vinegar and leave them there for ten days. Then let them be taken out and dried and powdered in a mortar with pepper, frumenty, roots of dandelion, mint, thyme, sage and a little ginger, and well mixed, after which the powder must be put in jars, together with honey, and left to ferment during several weeks. When ready for the table, it must be mixed with Falernian wine.—New York Post.

A Discouraging Sign.

Mrs. Hunniker—I'm really discouraged about our Will. I don't believe he is destined to be a great man after all.

Mr. Hunniker—Nonsense, nonsense! What's put that idea into your head?

Mrs. Hunniker—Why, look at this letter I've just received from him. He's been in college two years now, and his handwriting is still so good that you can read it right off, about like print. —Cleveland Leader.

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SCHEDULE IN EFFECT May 30, 1897

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 p m	....
Leave Lumberton	5 36 p m	....
Leave Maxton	6 14 p m	....
Leave Laurinburg	6 33 p m	....
Arrive Hamlet	6 53 p m	....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 p m	*5 10pm
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	5 25am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	5 54am
Leave Marshville	8 46 p m	6 25am
Arrive Monroe	9 12 p m	6 48am
Leave Monroe	9 28 p m	7 00am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 p m	7 50am
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	9 20am
Arrive Lincolnton	....	10 20am
Arrive Shelby	....	11 18pm
Arrive Ellenboro	....	11 55pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	12 30pm

*8 40 a m Leave......Hamlet......Arrive 8 00pm
10 00 a m Arrive......Cheraw......Leave *6 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38.	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	*4 35pm
Leave Ellenboro	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	....	5 56pm
Leave Lincolnton	....	6 56pm
Leave Mt. Holly	....	7 54pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10 am	8 28pm
Arrive Monroe	5 55 am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05 am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 25 am	....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01 am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41 am	11 06pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 55 am	11 20pm
Leave Hamlet	8 20 am	....
Leave Laurinburg	8 40 am	....
Leave Maxton	9 05 am	....
Leave Lumberton	9 51 am	....
Arrive Wilmington	12 05 pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*8 15am	*11 20pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30am	2 16am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50pm	7 25am
Arrive Richmond	*6 50pm	*8 15am
Arrive Washington	11 10 pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53 am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe	*9 48am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Arrive Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Time)	2 50pm	5 20am

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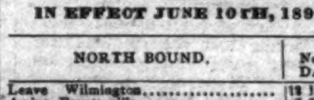

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT JUNE 10TH, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2. Daily
Leave Wilmington	12 15 p m
Arrive Fayetteville	3 35 "
Leave Fayetteville	3 45 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 47 "
Arrive Sanford	5 02 "
Leave Sanford	5 05 "
Leave Climax	6 54 "
Arrive Greensboro	7 25 "
Leave Greensboro	7 45 "
Leave Stokesdale	8 31 "
Leave Walnut Cove	9 03 "
Leave Rural Hall	9 30 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	11 00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1.
Leave Mt. Airy	5 25 a m
Leave Rural Hall	6 50 "
Leave Walnut Cove	7 19 "
Leave Stokesdale	7 52 "
Arrive Greensboro	8 40 "
Leave Greensboro	9 03 "
Leave Climax	9 29 "
Leave Sanford	11 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction	12 42 p m
†Arrive Fayetteville	12 45 "
Leave Fayetteville	1 15 "
Arrive Wilmington	4 31 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. Daily.
Leave Bennettsville	7 45 a m
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 17 "
Leave Red Springs	9 37 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. Daily.
Leave Fayetteville	4 45 p m
Leave Hope Mills	5 03 "
Leave Red Springs	5 42 "
Arrive Maxton	6 11 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed. Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	7 47 a m
Leave Climax	9 33 "
Arrive Greensboro	10 20 "
Leave Greensboro	10 55 "
Leave Stokesdale	12 30 p m
Arrive Madison	1 10 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	2 10 p m
Leave Stokesdale	3 05 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 30 "
Leave Greensboro	4 45 "
Leave Climax	5 57 "
Arrive Ramseur	8 35 "

†Meals.

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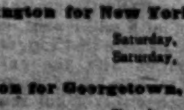

New York for Wilmington

PAWNEE,	Saturday,	June 19
CROATAN,	Saturday,	June 26

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PAWNEE,	Saturday,	June 26
CROATAN,	Saturday,	July 3

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

PAWNEE,	Tuesday,	June 22
CROATAN,	Tuesday,	June 29

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 27, 1897.

DEPARTURES FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.00 A. M. No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.40 a m, Warsaw 10.55 a m, Goldsboro 11.55 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.57 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.24 a m, Richmond 4.30 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.25 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND.

DAILY 3.40 P M No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.55 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.41 p m, Florence 7.25 p m, Sumter 8.42 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.30 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m, St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.40 a m No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 3.30 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.01 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.54 a m, Magnolia 8.07 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 8.20 a m, Macon 9.30 a m, Augusta 3.05 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7.55 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.18 a m, Weldon 11.33 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 1.00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 2.40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9.35 a m and 6.20 p m, arrives Washington 11.00 a m and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5.30 p m, Sunday, 4.05 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.40 p m and 6 p m. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7.50 a m, and Sunday 9 a m. Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m and 11 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7.10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9.00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10.25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 8.30 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 11.30 a m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9.42 a m, Rowland 10.00 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6.10 p m, arrives Dillon 6.30 p m, Latta 6.44 p m, Pee Dee 7.08 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.40 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad, leave Sumter 6.42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7.48 p m, leave Lanes 8.36 a m, Manning 9.05 a m, arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.55 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 9.14 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.55 a m, arrive Darlington 9.28 a m, Cheraw 10.40 a m, Wadesboro 2.25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m., Hartsville 9.35 p m, Bennettsville 9.36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10.10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6.30 a m, arrive Darlington 7.15 a m, leave Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5.15 p m, Darlington 6.29 p m, arrive Florence 7.00 a m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.08 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 3.00 p m, Smithfield 3.08 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.40 p m, 1.14 a m, Rowland 6.10 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 p m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4.40 a m, Creston 5.34 a m, arrive Denmark 6.30 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4.55 p m, Creston 5.47 p m, Sumter 6.40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3.50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m. Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliot 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. my 18 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *6	NORTH BOUND †8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	SOUTH BOUND *5
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	3 00	Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv....Surry street.....Ar	12 30	3 55
9 50		Ar...Jacksonville.......Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 48	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv...Maysville..........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville.......Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 2[illegible]	Ar...Newbern...........Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

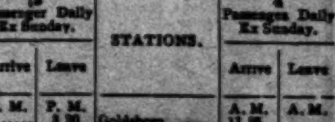
Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.

J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. my 20 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 30	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston	10 22	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 35
6 57	6 42	Morehead City...	8 04	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 a. m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points. S. L. DILL, Sup't.

me 27 tf

BIG G

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

jan 22

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1897

BUSINESS SITUATION.

Dun Reports Continued Improvement in Trade—More Establishments at Work and More Hands Employed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade to-morrow will say: The retarding influence of cold and unseasonable weather has passed. The gain in business in spite of it which was seen a year ago has become clearer to all. As no genuine improvement ever begins with an uplifting of prices before the producing force has been fairly employed, this does not, and the buying of 7,000 bales Australian wool by one Boston house, and 100 000 tons pig iron by a Wall street operator and advancing prices for stocks are only proof that the actual conditions are understood by some capable men. There is evidence of gradually enlarging business in every important department: more establishments have been set at work and more hands employed, and while prudence still hinders speculative excesses, the progress toward better things is unchecked. Reports from the various cities this week show a very general progress and a continuing large distribution through retail trade.

Coke production has increased 2 500 tons, nearly 2¼ per cent., without change in price. Tin is stronger at 18.75 cents and the copper output in May was larger than in any other month this year, while lead is stronger.

The demand for print cloths, for the first time in many months, has exceeded the week's production, and the price has risen a shade, while prints and other shades of cotton goods are in slightly better demand. There is a more widely distributed business in woollens than was expected. Clothiers are buying, and as they come late, are in haste. Some Eastern mills have been in the market, but the bulk of the purchases of wool has again been by speculative houses at Boston, where almost 10 000,000 pounds were sold, against 6 551 300 at New York and Philadelphia. Western operators still pay more than Eastern prices warrant.

In the produce markets the year draws towards a close with slightly stronger prices for corn, owing to heavy foreign buying, and in cotton owing to a better foreign demand, notwithstanding more encouraging crop reports. Nobody can count bales in June, but the outlook is so far favorable that few make large ventures against the yield exceeding 9,000,000 bales. Wheat was hoisted nearly two cents, but fell about as much, closing at ¼c higher for the week, in spite of reduced Western receipts and Atlantic exports.

In two weeks of June Atlantic exports of wheat and flour have been equal to 4,977,653 bushels, against 6,910 823 last year.

Failures for the week have been 196 in the United States, against 276 last year, and thirty-six in Canada, against twenty-eight last year.

VIOLENT STORMS.

Great Damage to Property in Iowa and Indiana—Three Persons Killed and Others Seriously Injured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

OTTUMWA, IOWA, June 18.—A small cyclone passed over Rose Hill, a village in Keokuk county, this afternoon, touching the ground in several places just outside the town. The damage done was confined to trees and outbuildings. Another cyclone of somewhat great violence passed six miles east of Oskaloosa. Its path was over two miles in length and about fifty yards in width. The damage was slight, however, being confined to fences, trees and outbuildings.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., June 18.—Later returns received from both the northern and western portions of the State indicate that last night's storm, which did not cease until morning, did much damage. A telegram from Green Castle says that reports from the country up to noon show that large quantities of valuable timber were destroyed, huge trees being twisted off at their roots. Farm fencing and stock suffered severely and two large barns, valued at $1,000 each, were destroyed by lightning. One at Hambrick's station containining some valuable live stock was destroyed.

CYCLONE AT DURHAM.

Baptist Church Wrecked and Several Other Buildings Blown Down.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 18.—At 6 o'clock this afternoon a cyclone swept over West Durham. The Baptist church was completely wrecked. No insurance. The large two story storeage house of the Erwin cotton mills was blown down, and the stock of cotton cloth stored there were soaked with rain. The loss is considerable. Several small cottages were blown down and much damage done in a lesser degree. No fatalities are reported.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Stocks, Receipts and Exports of Cotton.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending June 18.

	1897	1896
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week...	4,599	14,799
Total receipts to this date.....	6,581,168	5,123,405
Exports for the week	30,634	25,480
Total exports to this date.....	5,758,384	4,841,691
Stock in all United States ports.....	238,815	265,940
Stock at all interior towns.....	70,953	110,053
Stock in Liverpool...	1,034,000	916,000
American afloat for Great Britain.....	29,000	80,000

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

DRIFTED INTO A POLITICAL DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

An Exposition of Democratic Doctrine on the Tariff by Senators Jones, Tillman, Bacon and Vest—Senator Morgan Proposes a Sweeping Amendment—The Flax Schedule Under Consideration.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Tariff bill came to a halt in the Senate to-day, less than one page of the flax schedule being disposed of. The debate drifted into political channels, Senators Bacon, Vest, Jones of Arkansas, and Tillman, taking part in an exposition of Democratic doctrine on the tariff. It led to several lively exchanges, during which the cleaning of political "dirty linen" was frequently referred to. Late in the day Senator Morgan proposed a sweeping amendment to place a ten per cent. ad valorem duty on all articles now on the free list, with a few stated exceptions. In supporting the amendment, Senator Morgan called attention to the singular fact that the income tax feature of the Wilson bill is not repealed and can be enforced by a change in the personnel of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Owing to the interest in the Hawaiian annexation resolution, Senator Davis of Minnesota, secured an agreement for the printing of 5,000 copies of the treaty and other documents.

The consideration of the Tariff bill was then resumed, at schedule J relating to flax, hemp and jute and manufactures thereof. Senator Vest, of Missouri, made a test contest at the outset, moving to strike out the first paragraph, flax, straw, at $5 per ton. He said the whole flax schedule was based on the idea that we could produce the flax, but he denied this. The amendment was rejected, 18 to 38, Senator McEnery voting with the Republicans.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, in charge of the bill, withdrew the Senate amendment on flax, not hackled or dressed, leaving the House rate of one cent per pound to stand. He also withdrew the committee amendment on dressed flax, leaving the House rate of five cents.

In further criticising the flax paragraph, Senator Vest ironically referred to that era of prosperity which had been "officially and ecclesiastically announced" in a recent prayer by the chaplain of the Senate, "an emissary of providence." Senator Vest declared that such faith could move mountains and that the ordinary citizen, "not accredited by the Almighty," had not observed the advent of prosperity.

Senator Davis, of Minnesota, said the flax production of the Northwest was a demonstrated success. He presented samples of the article produced in Minnesota, Michigan and the Dakotas.

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, declared that the proposed rates ought to be doubled as an encouragement to the flourishing flax industry of the Northwest. The committee had raised the duties on manufactured flax from 35 to 100 per cent., said the Senator, but on the raw material of flax they had given a duty equivalent to only 11 per cent. Senator Pettigrew derided the result of placing a duty on raw cotton. Southern Senators had done this to keep out Egyptian cotton, and yet the New England manufacturer had been given a compensatory duty to bring in Egyptian cotton. So that, declared the Senator, all that was accomplished was to help Eastern Republicans break up the solid South.

This brought a response from Senator Bacon, of Georgia, who took the lead in the contest for a duty on raw cotton. He did not believe the cotton manufacturer should receive compensatory duty to offset the duty on raw cotton, as the manufacturer already had ample protection. The committee was most sensitive in seeing that the manufacturers had received speedy compensation, but there was not the same sensitiveness in looking after the producers of raw materials. There was flagrant discrimination, he said, between the raw products of the farmers of the South and those of the North, the cotton bagging and cotton ties used by the South being taxed, while the binding-twine used by the North was free.

Senator Allison interjected the remark that the committee was deliberating on these questions, and he hoped before the Senate was through with the bill that a just equilibrium would be established.

Senator Bacon had some sharp and good natured sparring with Senator Jones and Senator Vest over their position that tariff rates should be limited to revenue purposes. And yet, he said, these Senators believed in compensatory duties to the manufacturer which were not based on revenue, but were purely an additional protection.

Senator Vest immediately declared his opposition to compensatory duties.

Senator Jones said he opposed a tax on raw materials, but when such a tax was imposed then the manufacturer was bound to have compensation.

"But ought they to have it?" persisted Senator Bacon.

Senator Jones responded that they ought not to be robbed any more than any one else should be robbed. To a direct question on compensatory duties, Senator Jones said he opposed anything not based strictly on the revenue principle.

There was an exciting interruption when Senator Bacon criticised the position of some of his associates in not favoring a revenue duty on raw materials. Senator Vest sprang to his feet and with great vehemence exclaimed: "This is very delectable to Republican Senators. Their hearts are cheered and I can see their eyes gleam." He had refrained thus far, he said, from exposing Democratic discords, but since the Senator from Georgia had gone into "this lavatory for washing Democratic dirty linen," he (Vest) would ask his associates a few questions. Senator Vest was about to put a series of sharp interrogatories, but Senator Bacon demurred. He did not like the idea, he said, of being put on the witness stand by his Democratic associates and being put through a course of categorical questions.

Senator Vest, whose manner had been intensely earnest, said the questioning had been undertaken in no offensive way. "Do you believe," he asked, "in taxation limited to the needs of the government, economically administered?" "I do," responded Senator Bacon.

"Then how," persisted Senator Vest, "could the Georgia Senator reconcile his position with the fact that an idle surplus of millions was now in the treasury?"

Why should there be more revenue? "If I had my way," proceeded Senator Bacon, "there would be no Tariff bill. The Senator (Vest) remarks that since is to be a tariff bill, I want my share. I utterly repudiate that suggestion. I have no sympathy with the cry that if the treasury is to be looted I want my share. But I declare that if any revenue bill is passed it ought to be equalized in its benefits."

Senator Bacon added that he and the other Democratic Senators who had voted with him, had been constantly prodded by Senator Vest and others. They had remained silent, but he did not feel that he should sit dumb day after day and listen to these attacks. He paid a high compliment to the ability of Senator Vest and said he had no purpose to invite a contest with him.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina here came in, to call the attention of his "Democratic brethren" to the rates they had given in the Wilson bill to certain raw materials. If this was a fraud, then the present contest over taxing raw materials was merely as to the amount of the fraud. Then Senator Tillman added, "and I say plainly, if we are to have this stealing, I want my share for South Carolina." There was a momentary sensation over the vehemence of Senator Tillman's remarks.

"I don't agree with that," said Senator Bacon.

"But the people of Georgia agree to it," persisted Senator Tillman.

Senator Berry, of Arkansas, deplored the divisions on the Democratic side and said that he had hoped that whatever the divisions might be he would never see a Southern Democrat supporting a protective tariff. He utterly dissented from the view that the South wanted any share of tariff plunder. The South was the home of chivalry and honor, and it was not from there that a Democrat would come for a share in any grab or steal.

Senator Hawley, of Connecticut, called attention to past Democratic platforms, and Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, in a series of questions, sought to develop disagreements on the platforms. This brought Senator Tillman to his feet for another vehement utterance. "This washing of dirty Democratic linen is nothing new to me," he declared, "I've been doing it for years and have been trying to get the Senate to do some of it."

The Senator reviewed the Democratic policy on the tariff. In speaking of the tariff contest in Democratic conventions, Senator Tillman referred to the "spurious bastard" of tariff doctrine brought there by "Mr. Cleveland's tools." Turning to his associates, he exclaimed that they had set the example by giving to the country in 1894 a disreputable protective tariff bill.

Senator Tillman spoke of the position of the Democratic party on silver, and said President Cleveland had bought the repeal of the Sherman law through both houses by the use of patronage, leaving the party betrayed and almost disbanded. It was time, the Senator declared, that the party threw off some of the fossils who clung to it. Concerning the pending bill, Senator Tillman said it was necessary to fight the Republicans as you fight the devil, with fire. Attempts were made to satisfy the farmer with humbuggery and falsehood, giving him supposed advantages on corn and wheat and denying him a bounty on agricultural products. The Republicans and Democrats were alike in their lip declarations for the agricultural classes. "I am as good a Democrat as any man who wears shoe leather," Senator Tillman concluded, "and as I understand it means equality; equality of burdens and equality of opportunities."

Senator Barrows, of Michigan, attempted to bring the debate back to the flax question, making a plea for a good rate on that article.

Senator Stewart made a general argument in support of the policy of a duty on raw material.

A number of amendments were offered by Democrats to the different flax paragraphs, but they were all rejected.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, presented a substitute for paragraph 330, providing: "Single yarns made of jute, not finer than five lea, one cent per pound and ten per cent. ad valorem; if finer than five lea, one cent and thirty five per cent. ad valorem." Agreed to.

On thread and twine Senator Allison moved to substitute the rate of fourteen cents per pound, and ⅞c for each lea above five.

Before this was acted on Senator Morgan, of Alabama, Democrat, offered a comprehensive amendment for a duty of ten per cent ad valorem on all articles on the free list, with certain stated exceptions. He contended that all imports should bear duty, if any of them, excepting in a few absolute requisites of life. His examination of the free list had shown him unjustifiable bounties to favored interests, hidden away in that list. Every article on the free list operated to the benefit of the manufacturer using it, to the expense of the producer of the raw material. All of the enormous advantages of the free list went to the manufacturer, who to this extent enjoyed free trade.

Senator Chandler remarked that Senator Morgan had now joined Senator Bacon, going even to the point of taking not only cotton, but all articles from the free list.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, contended that an ideal protective tariff, protecting all alike, would be of no interest to any one, as, if it benefitted all alike, no one would care for it. A protective tariff must protect some classes more than others to maintain popularity.

Senator Jones criticised the entire flax schedule as designed to place a heavy burden on the poor, who used the low grades of goods, and relieve the burdens on the high grades used by people of wealth. He moved to reduce the rate on flax hackled to 1¼ cents per pound. Rejected, 24 to 37.

The House rates on hackled and unhackled flax were then agreed to.

On tow of flax (333) Senator Allison moved to substitute $30 per ton for the committee rate of half cent, per pound. Agreed to.

Senator Morgan turned his attention to a legislative body that "used to sit at the National Capitol, about 300 feet from us." The members of this body were men of leisure, meeting only twice a week, in accordance with a rule in defiance of the Constitution.

Senator Morgan called attention to the fact that the pending bill failed to repeal the income tax. It was a remarkable omission, he declared. The Supreme Court had set aside the law, and yet it was left on the statute books, so that in time, with a change in the Court, the unrepealed law could be sustained. Senator Morgan withdrew his amendment as to the free list, with a view to offering it when that point was reached.

Without completing paragraph 337, the bill was laid aside at 6 o'clock, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

THE CUBAN MATTER.

Commissioner Calhoun in Frequent Consultation with the President.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Mr. Calhoun has been in frequent consultation during the past two days with the President and Assistant Secretary Day in the endeavor to discharge himself of so much of his mission as will enable him to return to Illinois to-morrow to attend to some pressing law business. He will return to Washington however, next Wednesday to resume his labors. The special commissioner already has reduced to the shape of a written report some of the results of his observations, but his work is far from complete. It is probable that the findings of Mr. Calhoun is the end will be entrusted to Mr. Woodford, to take with him to Madrid and support such representations as he may be charged to make to the Spanish government. It is also likely that upon Mr. Calhoun's return to Washington next week a full conference will be held between him and Mr. Woodford, who is expected to come over from New York for the purpose.

Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate committee on Foreign Relations, said yesterday that he would not make an effort to press the Hawaiian treaty to final consideration in the Senate during the present session of Congress.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE TOBACCO TRUST.

Continuation of Trial of Officers of the American Tobacco Company Charged With Conspiracy.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The trial of the officers of the American Tobacco Company, indicted for conspiracy under the anti-trust law of this State, was resumed to day, after an intermission of a day. Theodore E. Allen was recalled by the prosecution and questioned respecting the number of all tobacco cigarettes manufactured in 1888, as compared with the number of paper cigarettes made at that time. He could not say what the statistics were. Asked again concerning his suit against the defendants at the time of the formation of the so-called trust, for commissions earned as alleged, in bringing the companies together, he declared that all differences had since been amicably adjusted and that he was on good terms with all of them.

An attempt on the part of the prosecution to bring out evidence as to the methods of the trust prior to 1890 was objected to by Mr. Choate, and the objection was sustained.

The witness, Dr. Allen, testified that in conversation Mr. Duke, previous to the formation of the combination, told him it cost his firm $508,000 for advertising in 1888. Ginter told him it cost his firm $250 000 for advertising the same year. There was some talk as to the remedy for competition.

Upon cross-examination, witness said that the consolidation was formed for the purpose of promoting economy in the manufacture of cigarettes. He had received a letter from Allen & Ginter on September 6th, 1889, in which the firm stated that they were averse to joining a trust in the literal meaning of the term, but if other companies were considering a combination they might be induced to join in the plan. Witness said that the present price of cigarettes was 15 per cent. less than when the companies were doing business independently.

Mr. Fuller requested that the witness produce in court to-morrow a letter which he received from Einstein & Townsend, on May 27th, 1897, asking him to lend his aid to the prosecution. He was also asked to produce a copy of the letter he sent in answer. Mr. Fuller occupied more than an hour putting questions relative to trade marks and their value to manufacturers to the witness, all of which were ruled out.

Peter Hauptmann, of the firm of Peter Hauptmann & Co., dealers and jobbers in tobacco and cigars, was called after Mr. Allen had become so wearied that he asked to be excused for the day. Hauptmann's firm does business in St. Louis. He testified that previous to 1893 his firm handled about 15,000,000 trust cigarettes yearly. In 1893 he bought cigarettes from the National Cigarette Company, and after that the American Tobacco Company refused to fill his orders, claiming that he had violated the agreement by which the trust held the jobbers. He went to the St. Louis headquarters of the American Tobacco Company and had a conversation with Mr. Brown. The latter told him that he must quit selling Admiral cigarettes or the trust would stop selling him the goods of its manufacture. Brown told him the American Tobacco Company sold 97 or 98 per cent. of all the cigarettes manufactured in the country, and did not see why he would not sell trust goods exclusively. He was told by Mr. Brown that if he stuck by the trust he would sell 30,000,000 cigarettes.

Witness was asked by District Attorney Olcott if he gave in to Mr. Brown, and replied that he did not. A letter sent to the witness by the American Tobacco Company was offered in evidence and read. It was to the effect that the company felt constrained to discontinue sending him further goods except at net prices without discount. Not until June 1890 was the witness able to purchase goods of the American Tobacco Company's manufacture. Spot cash had always been paid by him for the trust goods. The trust not only refused to sell him tobacco, but he also was not allowed to buy goods from other firms in St. Louis that handled the trust cigarettes. He said he never was an agent of the trust.

COTTON OIL MEN.

A Secret Meeting at Which Prices and Production Were Considered.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 18.—A secret meeting of cotton oil men has been held at Lookout Inn, the proceedings of which the attending members have declined to give out. Enough has been learned to state that the questions of prices and production were considered and that a quasi trust was discussed. Whether it was formed or not is not definitely known. The following delegates were in attendance: Mildred and James O'Shaughnessey, Huntsville, Ala; M. Frank and W. J. Montgomery, Atlanta, Ga.; W. E. McCaw, Macon, Ga; J. J. Caffrey, Louisville; T. H. Vernon, Social Circle, Ga.; M. Sharper, Americus, Ga.; J. W. Black, Montgomery, Ala.; T. Heakes, Mobile, Ala.; E. Cohn, New Orleans, La.; J. M. Lewis and E. T. George, Meridian, Miss.; S. J. Boles, Montgomery, Ala.; L. W. Haskell, Savannah, Ga.; J. A. Walker, Columbus, Ga.; D. E. Puffer and G. P. Ide, Jacksonville, Fla; E B. Mogsum, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; J. R. Frey, Eufaula, Ala.; T. G. Kinney, Birmingham, Ala.

WARM WIRELETS

The total bank clearings in the United States for the week were $1,054,145,138, per cent. increase 12. Exclusive of New York, $481,490,685, per cent. decrease 2 0.

Violent hail and rain storms have swept the province of Sogovia, Spain. Crops have been ruined, houses flooded, and cattle and goods carried away by the floods. The people are panic stricken.

Four boys were killed and five persons seriously injured by a tornado which destroyed buildings connected with the Nebraska State institution for feeble minded yesterday. Much damage was done to other property.

The question has been raised whether the Jefferson Davis monument association has any longer a legal existence. According to its charter it must hold an election of officers each year. This, it is claimed, has not been done.

Couldn't See Them.

Editor (to office boy)—I left some jokes on the desk here last night. Have you seen them?

Office Boy—No, sir. Me and the doorkeeper spent half an hour studyin 'em last night, and neither of us could see a one of 'em, sir.—Pearson's Weekly.

Incapacitated For Work.

As he climbed into his favorite chair in the barber shop he asked what had become of Shaver.

"Had to quit," replied the boss barber.

"What was the matter?"

"Weak lungs."—Chicago Record.

Joyous Repartee.

"How do you write all those funny things?" asked the sweet young thing.

"With a typewriter," said the humorist by the day.

"Oh! I didn't know but that you might use some sort of copying process."—Indianapolis Journal.

X Rays on a Mummy.

The genuineness of an Egyptian mummy having been questioned, its British owner subjected one of the hands to the X rays, when the perfect outline of the human bones was shown.

President McKinley's Pastor.

The Eminent Washington Preacher Advises Paine's Celery Compound.

President McKinley is a church-going man.

He is a regular attendant at the Metropolitan Methodist Church in Washington, of which the Rev. Hugh Johnston, D. D., is the pastor.

Dr. Johnston is but one of many able clergymen who have publicly advised the use of Paine's celery compound, basing their recommendations on the benefit they themselves have derived from its use.

Not only among clergymen, lawyers and physicians, but among all classes of thoughtful, intelligent people Paine's celery compound is the one reliable remedy for building up the system when it is run down. It is the greatest nerve and brain invigorator the world has ever known.

Dr. Johnson says of this great remedy:

Gentlemen—Having used your Paine's celery compound as a tonic, I can cheerfully bear testimony to its value in restoring wasted energy and inducing sleep when one is restless and fatigued.

HUGH JOHNSON.

Strong recommendations have been received from

Rev. Henry A. Perry, LL. D., of Chicago.
Rev. William T. Bailey, of Baltimore.
Rev Charles L. Thompson, D. D, of New York.
Rev. Zephaniah Meek, D. D., of Kentucky.
Rev. Erastus Rowley, of Kentucky.
Rev Father A Quellett, of New Brunswick.
Rev. A. K. Sanford, of New York.
Rev. H L Cranleaard, of New York.
Rev. R D. Winn, of New York.

Chronic rheumatism, kidney affections and nervous exhaustion do not come like a thunder clap without warning. All these blood and nerve disorders cast their shadows before them in the shape of intermittent aches and pains and days of melancholy and depression. People who allow these disorders to become chronic have themselves to blame when so many trustworthy people confidently assert and insist that Paine's celery compound will permanently drive all these diseases out of the system.

Paine's celery compound sweeps the blood clear from impurities and dangerous humors. No other remedy answers the purpose with anything like the thoroughness or sureness or promptness of this remarkable remedy.

Be ashamed of poor health.

Every case of neuralgia, rheumatism and dyspepsia is a case of neglect. It is a shame to waste one's life half-sick and depressed by ailments that might be quickly driven out of the system if one would only rouse one's self and build up the general health of the body by Paine's celery compound.

Paine's celery compound taken now will do more permanent good to tired, nervous, listless men and women who feel the dragging-down effect on the nerves of over-work or debility than months of absolute rest later on. It positively and permanently cures nervous debility and exhaustion, neuralgia, sleeplessness, melancholy, hysteria, headaches, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney troubles, constipation and diseases of the blood, kidneys and liver, because it purifies the blood and feeds the exhausted nerves and tissues.

Paine's celery compound is guaranteed by hundred of men and women whom you know either personally or sufficiently well by reputation to leave no doubt in your mind of their sincerity and good judgment. It has cured innumerable cases of salt rheum, eczema, and other skin diseases, rheumatism and neuralgia, and prevented as many more from nervous prostration who were on the quick road to break-down at the time of using this great invigorator.

GRAY SQUIRRELS.

How They Hide Their Scattered Stores For the Winter.

Gray squirrels are winter neighbors, but very shy ones. I have tried to coax them to come into the yard for walnuts by leaving out a supply under the trees there and gathering all from other trees, but they were too well supplied with nuts in the wood. I did succeed in gaining their confidence through a pair of tame squirrels that had been raised in a cage by a neighbor. I induced the neighbor to set them free, and, apparently to reward me, they took up their abode in the tall cottonwoods and poplars about the lawn, but more likely because the neighbor had no large trees. While they remained an occasional wild squirrel would call or spend the day in the great trees with my tame ones. But the villainous pot hunter and his worthless cur destroyed my pets and drove the visitors back to their wild state.

The gray squirrel is not as provident as the little ground squirrel, who toils through the long days of summer and fall to provide himself a home and lay up a store for winter use. What little the gray squirrel does lay by for a rainy day is not stored in his den, but scattered here and there about the woods, like the prudent housewife afraid to put all the eggs in one basket.

I learned from my tame squirrels their method of hiding nuts. The nut is carried in the mouth, and some time and thought are given to the selection of a likely place to hide it. When the spot is finally decided upon, a hole the size of the nut is dug in the ground, the nut thrust in and pushed down hard with the nose, a little earth pressed and patted down, and leaves or grass tossed about in the most natural way. After a snowfall their tracks will be found in every direction, from the den trees to all parts of the wood. Following these trails, one will find many little holes in the snow where hidden nuts have been dug up.—J. H. Kennedy in Harper's Magazine.

Fresh Fish.

In many places in warm climates it is customary to keep fish alive until they are sold. It would otherwise be impossible to keep them from spoiling, except by too expensive refrigerating. The marketman is likely to be the fisherman himself and to keep his catch in a well on his boat or in a slatted box in the water. The buyer looks over the fish and picks out the one he wants, and the seller then kills the fish with a blow on the head with a club or with a knife. It is a common thing to kill the fish in the presence of the customer. Fish are sold in this way at, for instance, Key West, Havana and Genoa.—New York Sun.

Unfamiliar Book In Oklahoma.

A committee of Quakers appeared before the Oklahoma legislature the other day and asked for the abolition of capital punishment. One of them started in to read from the New Testament, when a backwoods member interrupted him with the remark that he "needn't bring any of them eastern law books in here."—Philadelphia Press.

The biggest cricket field in the world—that is to say, the biggest ground set apart entirely for the game—is the Oval at Kennington.

ALL HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, from the small pimple to the dreadful scrofula sore, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which thoroughly purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood.

HOOD'S PILLS cures nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Position Wanted—Ten years experience in general Merchandise, Naval Stores and Bookkeeping. Good reference given. Call at STAR office. je 19 1t*

1,000 thousand yards of Linen Suiting just arrived. A large drive in Checked and Striped Duck; also Valenciennes, Edgings and Embroideries, at J. J. Shepard, 19 Market street. je 16 tf

Watermelons—Another car load of those fine delicious Watermelons for sale to-morrow at the spur track on Dock street. A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. je 15 tf

For Sale—The Cottage on Carolina Beach known as the Cattle, Six rooms. Cost over $1,000. Will be sold cheap. D. O'Connor, Real Estate Agent. je 11 tf

Watermelons—Received this a. m. car load Melons. Will be closed out at wholesale and retail foot of Dock street. W. J. Kirkham & Co. je 10 tf

Prices to suit the hard times. Fine Candies, Ice Cream and Fresh Fruits can be had at Andrew Mavronichis', 706 North Fourth street. Orders left Saturday for Ice Cream delivered Sunday. Bell 'Phone 248. my 30 tf

For Sale—One small head Job Press, size 6½x4½. Brand new. Write or call for particulars. Wilmington Stamp Works, 15 Princess street. my 26 tf

M. C. Benson, Produce Commission Merchant, No. 5 South Water street, solicits consignments of all kinds of produce. Beef Cattle, Milch Cows and Mutton a specialty. my 15 tf

Ladies drop me a Postal to 308 Princess street. I will come to your residence and see if your Sewing Machine needs any repairs. Furniture repaired also. 18 years experience. J. B. Farrar. my 11 3m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 321 Market St. Telephone 38. mar 13 tf

Hayden, F. Ha., one in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skilful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. 427

GRAIN.

1,000 Bushels Best Corn.
1,100 Bushels Best Meal.
900 Bushels Feed Oats.
850 Bales Hay.
200 Bags Grits.
400 Kegs Nails.
200 Boxes Soda.
700 Dozen Lemons.

W. B. COOPER.

je 13 tf Daw Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, in the Fourth Circuit at Wilmington.

Charles O'Donnell Lee et al., against The Peregoy Jenkins Company and A. C. Rieaud, Receiver of the Peregoy Jenkins Company.

The undersigned, heretofore appointed Master by a decree in the above cause, hereby notifies all holders of the mortgage bonds of the defendant company to produce the same before him at his office in the city of Wilmington, N. C., on or before the 20th day of June, 1897, and make due proof of same as required by said decree.

E. K. BRYAN, Master.

my 20 15t

Attention Representatives

TO THE GRAND CHAPTER AND OASIS Temple. While in the city call at Prompert's Barber Shop, 11 South Front street, for a first-class Shave, Hair Cut or anything in that line. We will fix you up in fine shape for the parade.

Fraternally,
ARTHUR PROMPERT,
11 South Front street.

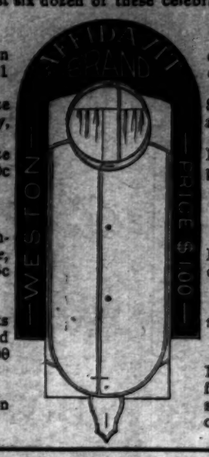
SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT

A. D. BROWN'S,

No. 129 North Front St.

Gent's Furnishings.

Just six dozen of these celebrated



Shirts, beautifully laundered, perfect fitting and just your size, only $1 each.

Gentlemen's Gauze sleeves, elegant quality, Shirts, long and short and only 25 and 50c each.

Gentlemen's Gauze any size, only 25 and 50c Drawers, perfect fitting, pair.

A special line of Gentlemen's Half Hose, Onyx Black, only 15c pair. Ladies' Gauze and Ribbed Vests, 5c to 50c each.

Ladies's Bath Suits and Caps in Flannel and Mohair, $3.00 to $6.00 each. Summer Corsets, all sizes, only 50c pair.

50 rolls Matting on Tuesday's steamer. We have just received 12 dozen Negligee Shirts for gentlemen. Call and see them. They are only $1.00 each.

Dry Goods at a Price.

I HAVE JUST CLOSED OUT the whole stock of Mr. R. M. McIntire, on Princess street, at a very low price for cash, and now I can make it interesting for shoppers that need nice goods at low prices. It is an old established fact that he carried nice goods, new fresh styles, tasty patterns, and he sold them at his price. And now I will sell them at your price.

Double-fold Dress Novelties he sold at 20c, now at 12½c; his 15c styles at 10c; his big stock of fine Silkalines, worth at his price 12½ and 15c, now at 10c.

Corset Waist Covers at 25c, his price 40c.

Ladies' Ready-made Gowns at 45, 50, 60, 75c, $1.00 and 1.25.

Ladies' Shirts at 45, 50, 60c.

Ladies' Pants at 40, 50, 60c a pair.

Ladies' Gauze Shirts at 4 8, 10, 12½, 15, 25; Ladies' short sleeve fine bleached Balbriggan Shirts at 25c; long sleeve Balbriggan at 45c.

Gent's Percale Shirts at 38, 45, 50, 60, 75 and 90c. All styles of Gent's Underwear from 20c to 50c each.

Ladies' Dress Skirts, made of Linen, at $1 00 each; Brilliantine at $2.25; Silk at $4 50 and 6 00. We have a beautiful line at all prices.

GENT'S CRASH LINEN SUITS at $1 90 a Suit; better at $3.87 a Suit.

Summer Coats at 45, 50c; Alapaca at $1.00; better at $1 75.

Coats and Vests, Alapaca, at $2 50; Secilian Silk at $3 00; Blue Serge at $4.50.

A beautiful line Gent's Suits from $3 00, 4.50, 5.00, and up to 7.50 10.00, 12.50.

MEN'S HATS—We have them in all styles, from the brown Fur Crush Hat at 35c, to the Alpine extra made English Fur at 50c. French Alpine at 75, 90c and $1.00.

Straw Hats at your own price, boys and girls. The big Palmetto Hat for men and boys at 10c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists at 40, 50, 69, 95c, $1 00, 1.35

Fine line narrow Lace from 15, 25, 35, 40, 50c up to $1 25 a dozen yards in white, cream and butter; Insertion to match.

A big line of fine Embroidery and Insertion to match just received, very low, all the way from 3c to 60c per yard.

Silk Gloves and Mitts—Mitts at 15, 25, 40 and 50c a pair; Gloves from 10, 15, 25 to 50c. Fine line of Ladies' and Children's tan, white and black Hose.

You will find us at 119 North Front St., opposite the Orton Hotel.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,

je 13 tf Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

The "Dangler Vapor Oil Stove."

It Makes Cooking a "Midsummer Night Dream."

No Heat, Ashes, Dust, Smoke.

We Invite the Ladies Especially to Call and See Their Working.

OWEN F. LOVE & CO

je 17 tf

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, WILMINGTON, N. C.

We want your business, and will Make it to Your Interest to Deal with us. Promptness, Accuracy and Safety Guaranteed.

NO INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. D. L. GORE, Vice President. W. C. COKER Jr., 2nd Vice President. W. J. TOOMER, Cashier.

	May 14th, '96.	May 14th, '97
Deposits	$515,000	$599,500
Surplus and Net Profits	58,900	69,500
Bills Payable and Re-discounts	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid 6 per cent. per annum.
Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. je 13 tf

Depositors In

The Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

Will please call at the office of the Company and have interest entered on pass-book for quarter ending June 1st. The Savings Bank has paid its depositors in interest within the past year $9,269.20.

Did you get any of that money? If not, why not?

Paid in Capital $25,000. Surplus $7,500.

je 13 tf

Hardware, Tinware,

EARTHENWARE,

STOVES, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose,

Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers.

Wm. H. Springer & Co.,

"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. mar 24 tf

J. L. HILL'S PRINTING COMPANY'S

Directory of Wilmington, 1897.

Containing a general business and street directory.

Price $3.00.

For sale by C. W. Yates & Co.

J. L. HILL PRINTING COMPANY,

Owners and Publishers,
my 21 tf Richmond, Va.

NEW CROP

Molasses.

Our Own Importation From

WEST INDIES.

QUALITY EXCELLENT.

Price Low.

WORTH & WORTH.

my 20 tf